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303

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871. NUMBER 13[illegible].

The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Likely to Share the Fate of Connolly.

An Effective Raid to be Made on the Corrupt Judges.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWEED'S CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The general opinion now seems to be that Tweed will be compelled to go to prison next week, unless he runs away, because his bondsmen can't justify, and he can't obtain new bondsmen, on account of his inability, from the questionable title of his property, to give satisfactory security. Tweed is reported to be sorely perplexed. He has lost all faith in those he regarded as his friends, saying everybody has either deserted or betrayed him. The demand of the Tammany Sachems, that he should resign the office of Grand Sachem, has been a cruel and heavy blow to him, because he felt confident that those men who, he alleges, owe everything to him, would stand by him in any and all adversities. Tweed's intimates say his fortune has been greatly overestimated; that, while he made a great deal of money, he spent vast sums in sustaining political organizations, carrying elections, supporting [illegible] rowdies, and a whole box of Tammany [illegible]. Every worthless fellow and professional ruffian had been in the habit of going to Tweed for pecuniary aid for years, and they [illegible] supported, directly and indirectly, hundreds of families whose heads were his tools. It is stated that he has never been mercenary, but exceedingly greedy of power, and willing to pay any price for it. It is estimated that Tweed [illegible] $500,000 to $550,000, sometimes [illegible], per annum for personal, family, and political purposes, nearly as much as he [illegible] all his real estate and other operations. To [illegible] McMullen, his nearest friend, he is reported to have given over $1,000,000, and to have settled on her an annual allowance of $60,000 [illegible]. Tweed is not believed now to have, all told, more than $700,000 to $800,000, having lost immense amounts by ruinous sacrifices of real estate and various stocks which he has converted [illegible] into such shape as to prevent seizure in the event of civil suits against him. Since the election he has expended money like water, to defeat the ends of justice, and prevent his downfall,—all to no purpose. Strange as it may seem, he is represented as embarrassed for ready cash; that he has lately been trying ineffectually during the past fortnight to raise loans on mortgages on real estate. No one knows what it has cost him to be the owner and ruler of New York, for every official, fraudulent voter, fighting man, and thief, has preyed upon his purse, and fairly robbed him of his ill-gotten gains. Every day makes the prospects look darker for Tweed, and it [illegible] some of his few remaining friends [illegible] him to quit the country, as he can [illegible] down the obloquy under which he [illegible]. It is generally supposed that if he stands trial and is acquitted, that he will go abroad to live permanently.

It is becoming more and more probable that the judicial ring, Barnard, Cardozo, Ingraham, and McCunn, will be removed and impeached. Many reformers are sanguine that the notoriously corrupt Judges can and will be sent to the State Prison.

MONEY.

There is no change in the rates for money. The market was very active to-day at 7 per cent, gold [illegible] on government bonds, and [illegible] to 1-16 per day for turning stocks. There is a great deal of complaint against the Treasury for locking up currency by continuing the gold sales after it is impossible to buy 5-20s at or under par in gold. There is nothing new in the currency movement to and from this city, which is still against the city banks. The bank statement of to-morrow is awaited with much interest, as the figures are expected to indicate the extent of outflow of currency during the week. The statements of some small banks in this city, not members of the Clearing House, will be omitted from the totals of to-morrow's statements, which may make some changes [illegible]. The policy will be continued by the Clearing House in the future. The discount market continues close, and prime business notes pass slowly at 10 to 12 per cent per annum. In second-class names the business is limited, and rates high and irregular. It is confidently predicted that after the 1st proximo money will be easier because there will be a large amount of interest disbursed on stocks and railroad bonds, and currency will be returning to New York.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds were strong and in demand, with an advance in price, closing at 102a102 3-4; Union Pacific first mortgage bonds closed at 91 3-8 to 91 1-2; land grants 78 5-8 to 79; incomes 81 to 81 1-4, and stock 35 1-2 to 35 3-4. The New York agent, on and after the 1st of January will disburse over $1,000,000 in payment of 3 per cent January coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and California & Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.

The report that the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered the prepayment of the January interest without rebate, on the 26th inst., was premature, as the official instructions have not yet been received at the Sub-Treasury, but they are expected to-morrow.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet on the basis at 109 1-2 to 109 1-4 for prime bankers' sixty day's sterling bills.

THE GOLD MARKET

was firmer, opening at 108 3-4, declining to 108 5-8, advancing to 109 7-8, and closing at 2 p.m. at 108 [illegible]. The rates paid for the carrying were 6, 7, 5, [illegible] and 3-64 per cent after the board adjourned. The prices declined to 108 1-2, and closing at 108 [illegible] 3-4.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong and advanced, especially Wabash, Union Pacific, Western Union, and among the miscellaneous shares, United States Express and Quicksilver. The general list of railroad shares advanced 1-4 to 1-2 per cent. Pacific Mail was heavy and declined under a pressure of sales.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was more general though business was moderate. The lower prices current for the low and medium grades attracted attention. At the close the market was fairly active at the reduced quotations. Wheat continues in limited demand. Most holders were firm. The decline in freights gave sellers some advantage, millers buying but little. Corn opened dull at 76a77 1-2c for prime Western mixed, but with a small advance in gold and higher ocean freights, shippers were able to do something, and the close was at 78c.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—It appears that the assignment of Judges for the terms of the Supreme Court in this city for the next two years, which is required to be announced one month before the expiration of the year, has not been given to the public. This is said to be owing to the hesitancy which exists among some of the Judges to be known as holding court at the time when the trials of some of the accused Ring men shall occur.

Tweed's resignation as Grand Sachem of Tammany has been recently demanded by prominent members of the order. It is understood that Tweed will soon retire, to be succeeded by Isaac Bell.

The time for an examination of of Tweed's sureties is fixed for December 26, with respect to his bail. His friends are now said to be few, and his available cash little.

Rumors are current that the Grand Jury have summoned witnesses to testify concerning Fisk. Important developments are expected to-day.

It appears that the indictments against Tweed were found fifteen days before they were brought into court. All this time the grand jury kept the matter secret.

In the case of Connolly, an order of the court for a reduction of his bail will be served on the [illegible] to-day, and the required bonds having been perfected, probably Connolly will be released from the Ludlow Street Jail, to-day or to-morrow. The delay is due to the fact that he [illegible] meet the indictments found against him.

Arrived—Steamship Cuba, from Liverpool. [illegible] Sickles and his wife are on the Cuba.

[illegible] Worth and Edward Terriers were yesterday found guilty of having ejected an inspector of elections from a polling place in Brooklyn, at the last election.

The grand jury have addressed a communication to Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, calling attention to the filthy condition of the [illegible]. They represent that there is an inefficiency of the police force, and a lack of funds for the department.

The charge against Judge Bedford of receiving [illegible] compensation from the city while Assistant District Attorney has been dismissed.

[illegible] new cases of small-pox are reported [illegible] yesterday noon.

The President of the Union Trust Company has been summoned before the grand jury to testify as to the deposits of the Ring officials, and the other officers of the company have been subpoenaed, including Augustus Schell, Horace [illegible] Clark, W. H. Peckham, and Peter B. Sweeney [illegible] the latter when he comes back from Canada.

Mayor Hall was in the grand jury room this afternoon. James Fisk, Jr., and a large number of females were in readiness for examination.

Several prominent merchants and physicians gave their testimony upon the quarantine matter, before the Commercial Committee, at the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

The attachment against the property of R. B. Connolly has been issued in a suit by Patrick Carroll, late Superintendent of Markets, to recover $14,000 alleged to have been paid for groceries, provisions, &c., for Connolly.

An investigation will be made into the affairs of a former clerk of Washington Market to ascertain what has been done with large sums collected from the occupants of stands on the sidewalks of Vesey street. Some of them pay $1,300 to $1,500 annually, but it is alleged that not a dollar has gone to the city Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed $96,000 gold for the redemption of five-twenties.

The cold has sensibly abated, but the rivers are filled with floating ice. Snow and hail to-night.

The house of Henry B. Kirk, at Morrisania, burned to-day. Loss, $32,000; insurance, $21,500.

The assignments of Supreme Court Judges for 1872 was made to-day.

The Receiver of the Ocean Bank places the value of the collaterals deposited by Bank Examiner Callender at $70,000 to $80,000.

Wm. Brown, one of the counterfeiters who escaped from Ludlow Street Jail some weeks ago, has been arrested at Freeport, Illinois, and will be brought here and put on the stand in the Miner case, when important revelations are expected.

Charles Busch has again been arrested for attempting to make love to Miss Nilsson.

The grand jury adjourned till Tuesday without presenting new indictments. Rumors continue that important arrests will be made.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York city Central Underground Railway Company, to-day, it was determined to open stock subscription books early in January, under the charge of a Financial Committee in connection with several prominent banking firms. The company's report estimates the cost of the line, which will extend from [illegible], proposed to finish the work in a little over two years. The estimated revenue of the line is $7,200,000. From the tunnel there will be a double archway, similar to the Thames tunnel, of London. Bonds will be issued, secured by mortgage, to the amount of $35,000,000.

The comparative cotton statement for the week is as follows: Total receipts from September 1, 1871, 1,253,585 bales; same time last year, 1,476,955. Total exports from September 1, 1871, 634,137; same time last year, 815,563. Stock at all United States ports this year, 428,546; last year, 491,240. At interior towns this year, 87,954; last year, 105,379. At Liverpool, this year, 438,000; last year, 374,000. American cotton afloat for Great Britain this year, not reported; last year, 345,000.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, delivered a decision in favor of the executors of D. W. Goodman, of Alabama, against the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. The company refused to pay a policy of $5,000 on the ground that the several payments of premium were due. Claimants contended that the company, by withdrawing its agencies from Alabama during the war, prevented Goodman from paying his premiums. Blatchford decreed for the claimants, with costs, the company to be credited for unpaid annual payments.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Wales' Condition Again Alarming.

The French Press Indulge in Bitter Comments on the Action of the German Government.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 22—5 a. m.—Parliament is prorogued until the 6th of February.

Count Von Beust presented his credentials as Ambassador from Austria to the Queen, at Windsor Castle, yesterday.

The ex-Empress Eugenie arrived at Southampton last night, from Spain.

A national subscription is proposed to assist in rebuilding Warwick Castle.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A bulletin from Sandringham reports that the Prince of Wales was a little less quiet last night, but that his condition is unchanged.

LATER—A special telegram from Windsor, represents that the reports which have been received at Windsor Castle, from Sandringham, are not quite so favorable; that the pulse of the Prince of Wales is higher, and that there is considerable anxiety at the Castle.

Edward Law, Earl of Edinborough and Viscount Southam, formerly Governor General of India, died last night.

Rear Admiral Edward A. Inglefield, R. N., has been appointed naval attache of the British Legation at Washington.

Notice is issued from the American Legation here to the effect that it is desirable that all citizens of the United States intending to travel on the continent to provide themselves with a passport.

Tuesday after Christmas will be observed as a holiday. The Stock Exchange and markets generally will be closed, and business almost wholly suspended.

Small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Birmingham. Special hospitals are to be established, the seat to be quarantined and other precautionery measures have been taken by the authorities to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Austria.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—A statement is made, on authority, that the forthcoming budget will show a surplus of twenty-one millions receipts over expenditures for the year, instead of a deficit as anticipated.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Imperial Committee of the Assembly has rejected the proposition to return to Paris. The Assembly to-day commenced to debate the report of the law favoring the imposition of a tax on incomes except those arising from rentes and land. The members of the Left oppose the tax, while those of the Right, and Thiers himself, approve of it.

A recent despatch from Bismarck to Baron Von Arnim excites the French to renewed bitterness against Germany. The tone of the journals generally is well expressed by the following extract from one of them, which says: "The silence of the vanquished is only the fit reply to the insults of victors. A river of blood has divided us. We learn to suffer and to wait."

France.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Count de Remusat has made representations to Signor Venosta, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, complaining of the tone of King Victor Emanuel's reply to the request of the French Government for the recall of Chevalier Nigra from Paris.

Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Sagasta has succeeded in completing his Cabinet, with one exception. The names are the same as those announced yesterday, Topete and Angulo have accepted; Graizard has peremptorily declined the Ministry of Justice, and Colomeners, who held the same office in the last Cabinet, was tendered the appointment and accepted it. The Ministry now stands as follows: Sagasta, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Malcampo, Minister of Marine; Deblas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Candau, Minister of Public Works; Topete, Minister of the Colonies; Angulo, Minister of Finance; Gamindes, Minister of War; Colomeners, Minister of Justice. The new government, it is rumored, will not oppose the elevation of Ruiz Zorilla to the Presidency of the Cortes.

Italy.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The army budget has passed the Committee on Budget.

The Minister of War, while maintaining that the military establishments of the country should be fully provided for, declared that there was no reason to fear aggression on the part of their neighbor—France, for an aggressive policy was opposed to her interests. Although there was no danger of war, still he said the nation should be prepared for the evil. The Senate has adjourned over the holidays.

South America.

CARACCAS, Dec. 8.—Blanco, with four thousand men, is now in the interior of Venezuela, operating against the revolutionists, who are retiring before the President, and are preparing for a final struggle.

West Indies.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 16.—The American steamer Florida, after having detached her screw, started under sail for New York, on the 14th inst. The Spanish man-of-war Vascode Nunez immediately followed the Florida, fired a blank cartridge, overhauled her and examined her papers, which were found to be correct, and the Florida proceeded on her voyage.

The United States steamer Hassler, with Professor Agassiz on board, has arrived from Boston.

CURACOA, Nov. 24.—Great excitement was caused here by the arrest of the Attorney General by order of the government. The arrest gave rise to a demonstration by the people. Troops were called out and fired upon the crowd, killing one person and wounding nineteen. The action of the government causes much dissatisfaction among the people. The trouble arose from a personal enmity between the Attorney General and the Governor.

The Netherlands.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 22.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of this country have united in a memorial to the King praying him not to discontinue the Dutch Legation at the Vatican.

UTAH.

The Robinson Murder Case—Mormon Proselytes—The United States Prosecutions—Severe Weather on the Plains.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Robinson, widow of the murdered Dr. Robinson, is expected here to-morrow, from San Francisco, to testify in the examination of the alleged assassins of her husband.

It is stated that eighteen persons were passed through the "Endowment House" on Monday night.

Robert Baskins, late Acting United States District Attorney, has been employed by the Attorney General of the United States to assist in the prosecution against Brigham Young, Wells, Stout, and others.

A heavy storm is prevailing all over the country here, with rain and snow. The Mormons say it is the severest weather they have experienced for many years.

Railroad Disaster.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 22.—Reports from the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad are to the effect that a terrible railroad accident happened to-day, about 1 o'clock, near Givine's Mill, by which the engineer, named James Hamilton, and conductor, M. B. Flenner, were instantly killed. Fifteen passengers are said to be more or less injured. It happened on a bridge near the above place. It was a passenger train, which left Hamilton this morning at 9 o'clock. Details of the accident cannot yet be got, but sufficient is known to show its fearfulness.

WASHINGTON.

Movement Looking to the Purchase of Land for Public Buildings in Chicago.

Indian Items—Mail Service Extension.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Boutwell has written to Chicago to ascertain the terms upon which the owners of the property on the squares adjacent to the old site of the Post Office will sell to the government. He has also requested Mayor Medill, General Beveridge, and Judge Drummond to give him an opinion upon the fairness of the prices assessed.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

There has been considerable sensation here, for several days, over a report that a lady who died suddenly had been poisoned. A *post-mortem* examination, however, established the fact that death occurred from natural causes.

COLD WEATHER.

The Potomac is nearly closed below the city by ice. Two men were picked up last night in a small boat between this point and Alexandria, one frozen to death and the other badly frozen, but alive.

CEMETERIAL.

The Senate Committee on Sanitary Affairs will soon examine the various styles of head-boards with a view to adopting a durable kind for use in the national cemeteries.

AN UNUSUAL EVENT.

The following unusual event is announced in the Baltimore papers: The Finance Committee of the Grand Commandery of Maryland Knights Templar have returned to the City Register $1,260.15, the unexpended balance of $5,000 appropriated by the City Council for the entertainment of visiting Knights Templar, in September last.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE APACHES "AT PEACE."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Late advices from officers in charge of the Apache Indians state that one-half of these Indians have come into the different camps and are now at peace.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The statement that the House Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury propose to accept the Secretary's examination is incorrect.

MAIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

The Postmaster General has ordered the extension of the mail service on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad from St. Anna to Danville.

PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Rains and High Wind—Insurance Companies Winding Up and Bankrupted—Delayed Freight—United States Senator—More Rain—Shipwrecks—Indians vs. Railroads.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Heavy rains and high winds are prevailing throughout this State.

The Commissioner has commenced proceedings to wind up the People's Insurance Company as bankrupt.

Counsel for Farwell & Co., of Chicago, and other policy-holders, have commenced proceedings in bankruptcy against the Pacific Insurance Company, which will necessitate the closing of its affairs at any sacrifice, which, it is believed, will result in reducing the amount which the policy holders would have received had the Directors been permitted to manage its assets. The Union Insurance Company's assets are all paid, and the Firemen's nearly all.

San Francisco merchants are heavy losers by delay in the delivery of holiday goods from New York by rail, in consequence of the snow. Some threaten to commence suits against the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The Commercial Insurance Company, of London, has assumed the outstanding risks of the Occidental Insurance Company, of this city. The latter retires from business, as telegraphed on the 16th.

The Democratic Legislative caucus has nominated Judge W. I. Wallace for United States Senator. Sargent will be elected to-day.

A rain-storm has raged furiously since last Sunday evening. The fall of rain in thirty-six hours was 5 67-100 inches.

The steamer Salinas beached at Point Pedro, is a total loss.

A vessel was seen bottom up, off Old Bluffs, and is supposed to be the bark Live Yankee, from Portland.

The Shoshonee Indians, in Nevada, have been accustomed to ride free on the Central Pacific Railroad freight trains. One Sunday a number, with three chiefs, insisted on riding on passenger trains, but were put off. They now threaten to tear up the track, and it is feared that they may obstruct the track and cause disaster to the trains.

MICHIGAN.

Machine-Shop Fatality—The Cold Term—Alexis to Visit Detroit—Court Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 22.—An employe of the Car Works in this city, named Charles Katz, was instantly killed this morning by getting caught in a belt he was adjusting, going literally to pieces.

The weather has moderated materially and snow is falling to-night. The river here is bridged with ice, and only the large railway ferries are crossing.

A fire this afternoon damaged the Central Brewery to the amount of $5,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Grand Duke will spend Friday of next week in this city, and will have a public reception at the Mayor's office at noon, and be entertained by Governor Baldwin in the afternoon.

The United States Courts have adjourned over the holidays.

In the celebrated Crane-Reeder escheat case, which is now pending in our court, the last of the testimony was put in to-day, and the counsels arguments commenced to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Impeachment Resolution Defeated in the Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 22.—Governor Scott, with a view to preventing a postponement of the vote on his impeachment, sent a message to the Legislature this morning, containing a proclamation convening that body in extraordinary session at noon to-morrow. The Governor's supporters then passed a vote on the motion to strike out the resolving clause of the impeachment resolution. The motion was finally carried at 1 o'clock—yeas, 63; nays, 32. This defeats impeachment. Then came another proclamation from the Governor revoking the proclamation issued half an hour previously, and the Legislature adjourned until January 2.

ILLINOIS.

Final Adjournment of the State Legislature for the Holidays.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 22.—The Senate met this morning and received a message from the Governor announcing the signing of the bill to fix the pay of the Lieutenant Governor. There being no quorum, adjourned.

The House met, with eight members present, and adjourned.

War Department Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Increasing easterly winds, with a rising temperature, are probable for Saturday throughout the Atlantic States, the snow being followed by rain in the middle States. An area of low barometer will be passing northwestward on Saturday about Missouri and Indiana, with southerly winds and rain in the Gulf States and Ohio Valley. Continued easterly winds with snow are probable for the lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic coast.

Alex Visits Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 22.—The Grand Duke Alexis arrived at Clifton, Canada, this afternoon, and was received by the civil and military authorities. The party crossed the new suspension bridge, and took quarters at the Spencer House. The Grand Duke will remain until morning, when, after viewing the scenery on the American side of the falls, he will leave for Buffalo.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Governor of Kansas has taken no further action in regard to the troubles in Chicot County. He is awaiting a report from his Adjutant General.

—A Grenada, Miss., special says Frank Mays, colored, was hung there yesterday for the murder of his wife with rat poison last April. He had been respited twice by Governor Alcorn. He refused to confess the murder to the last, and was overcome by fright that he had to be carried to the scaffold.

—General Sickles expects to return to Spain in a month or six weeks. He says he brought important matters for the State Department touching Spain and Cuba.

—The Phoenix mill, in Lacon, Ill., burned yesterday morning. Loss about $20,000; insured in Boston companies for $11,000. A large quantity of pork and lard, in barrels, piled near, and the large packing house and warehouses of Fisher, Sons & Co., very narrowly escaped. The cause of the fire is unknown.

—The recently-appointed Government Commissioners to examine so much of the Missouri and Kansas Railroad as has been completed in the Indian Territory, have inspected the road, and made a favorable report. They regard the road as first-class in every respect. They further report that the bridge across the Arkansas River is nearly completed, that the ties are now delivered, and the iron is soon to be laid to the Canadian River, and that the work generally is being pushed vigorously.

—Beaver, Miller & Co.'s planing and flooring mill, and Crese & Co.'s chair factory, together with several barns and one dwelling house, were destroyed by fire at Fort Wayne yesterday morning. The total loss is nearly $30,000, with not over $6,000 insurance, mostly in foreign companies. Water was scarce, the weather very cold, and the firemen were unable to do much. Incendiarism is suspected.

—Yesterday evening the residence of Mrs. John Corby, a widow lady, at St. Joseph, Mo., was totally destroyed by fire. The house was one of the finest in the city, and was worth $65,000, while the loss in furniture, carpets, etc., will make the whole amount $90,000. It is not known how the fire originated, though there are suspicions of incendiarism.

—A passenger train going west on the Des Moines Valley Road, last night, was thrown from the track down an embankment near Summit Station. Several passengers were injured, but none seriously. The cars took fire, and one sleeping car, one passenger car, and the baggage car were totally destroyed. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Toledo Markets.

TOLEDO, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet, held firm; amber Michigan, $1.41 1-2 a1.63; No. 2 red, $1.35a1.35 1-2; rejected red, $1.26. Corn steady and high; mixed, 48 1-4c; low do, 47 1-4a47 1-2c; Michigan, 48 1-2c. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady at $4.75a4.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; hogs, 400.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 700 bu; corn 600; oats, 21,000; hogs, 1,560.

—The Louisville *Courier* says: "Miss Maud (aged 18 years), daughter of General Banks, has an autograph letter from President Thiers of the French Republic, a translation of which is as follows:

"VERSAILLES, Oct. 14, 1871.

"MADEMOISELLE: A warm desire to be agreeable to you leads me to seek and to find the time to address you these few lines. I have been at work since 5 o'clock in the morning, and it is with difficulty that I succeed in commanding a few minutes to tell you how happy I have been to make the acquaintance of your father and your own, and with yours that of the young Americans of Boston, so simple, so amiable, and speaking French so naturally and with such grace. I have one wish for them, that you may not be a rarity among them, for you would be such everywhere, even in my dear Paris, to which I am very partial. Please express to your compatriots the interest which I feel in our old friend America, to your father the esteem with which he has inspired me, and accept for yourself, with my respects, my best wishes for your happiness. A. THIERS,
"President of the French Republic."

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Corner of Halsted. Branch 493 Wabash-av. and Randolph-sts.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

Chicago Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., will meet at hall of Lily of the West Lodge, corner of Twelfth and Waller-sts., this Saturday evening. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the lodge. ISAAC PRICE, Sec.

Masonic.

Siloam Council, No. 53, of Royal and Select Masters. Annual Assembly will be held this (Saturday) evening, at the West Side Temple, at 7 o'clock sharp. Election of officers, installation, and work. Visiting illustrious companions cordially invited.
By order of J. J. FRENCH, T. I. G. M.
ENOS W. SMITH, Recorder.

Masonic.

Union Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will hold its annual communication for the election of officers and payment of dues this (Saturday) evening, at the usual hour. All members are hereby notified to be present.
G. P. RANDALL, W. M.

INSURANCE.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Ins. Company
Still continues to offer through nearly
TWO THOUSAND AGENCIES
Real indemnity tested by every conceivable emergency, during a period of more than
Sixty Years,
Leaving no excuse for the LOSS and DISAPPOINTMENT to which all are daily liable who neglect to secure solvent insurance.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Cash Assets, Dec. 1, over all pending liabilities	1,553,738.80
Cash Assessment voted by Stockholders payable Dec. 23	500,000.00
Actual Cash Resources	$2,053,738.80

Strong and Stable Institutions with large resources and wealthy backers can alone command confidence in the present hour.
The Hartford
Refers to the payment in cash, of losses by the Chicago fire to the extent of
$1,280,000.00,
In eight and a half weeks,—to the fact that it has less than $150,000 of unadjusted claims by this disaster, and to its present resources, as evidence that it meets all of the conditions demanded by the perils incident to its profession. Present income $10,000 per day! All business transactions conducted upon safe and legitimate principles.
Business accepted on paying terms.
S. M. MOORE & CO.,
City Agents Western Department,
G. F. BISSELL, General Agent.
Temporary office cor. Washington & Green.

SAFES.

For Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
AND FOR
Vault Doors, Iron Vaults
AND BANK WORK,
GO TO
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

GROCERIES.

F. D. COSSITT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
145 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR MONROE-ST.,
offer to CASH BUYERS, at prices which cannot be undersold, a large and carefully selected stock of
TEAS!
of their own importation, consisting of Young Hyson, Gunpowders, Japan, Imperial, Oolong, and Souchong. Also "A" and other Sugars; Mocha, Java, Rio, and La Guyra Coffees; New Orleans and other Molasses, and Syrups from 35 cents to $1.45; Sultana, Valencia, New and Old Layer Raisins; Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli; Canned Fruits and Vegetables, and other Fancy Groceries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Opening
AND OYSTER SUPPER!
at the MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS, 28 West Madison-st.
TO-NIGHT.
CHARLEY W. WHYLEND and J. T. FOSS would be happy to see all their old friends.

FOR SALE.

To Foundrymen.
FOR SALE—100 tons No. 1 Cast Iron Scrap, 50 tons No. 2 Cast Iron Scrap; also Copper and Brass, at DOUGHERTY'S Iron Yard, cor. Desplaines and Waymen-sts., between Fulton and Carroll, Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
VAN DAUDEN & ISMER.
The above firm, in future, will be carried on under the name of E. S. Von Dauden, Mr. Ismer having retired from the partnership, and he is not authorized to collect or transact any business on account of the late firm of Von Dauden & Ismer.

FURS.

SEAL GOODS,
Of all kinds, fresh stock.
STRYKER & CO.

MINK GOODS,
Of all kinds, fresh stock.
STRYKER & CO.

SEA COAST MAINE MINK,
This Season's Catch, THE BEST.
STRYKER & CO.

Children's Furs,
Full assortment.
STRYKER & CO.

Holiday Hats,
New Styles.
STRYKER & CO.

GLOVES,
Full Stock.
STRYKER & CO.

CANES,
Large Stock.

STRYKER & CO.,
The Leading Hatters & Furriers of the West,
231 West Madison-st.

FURS!
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Mink, Seal, Astrachan,
FITCH, SQUIRREL,
And Ermine Muffs, Collars and Boas,
At auction and private sale, at less than cost of manufacture, till January 1, at
HAWLEY'S CHEAP AUCTION STORE,
62 West Madison-st.

GROCERIES, ETC.

STANTON & CO.
OPEN THEIR NEW STORE,
INDIANA-AV. & TWENTY-SECOND-ST.
With the largest stock of
Family Groceries, Cigars,
Wines and Liquors
WEST OF NEW YORK.
Prime Old Government Java - - - 30c
Isaac Rich & Co. Spiced Salmon in 4-lb Tins - - - $1.00
CIGARS, of their own importation, at New York prices, and CHAMPAGNE WINES as follows:

	Currency.
Heidsieck & Co. Sillery	$19.50
G. H. Mumm & Co. Dry Verzenay	[illegible]
De St. Marceaux & Co. [illegible]	[illegible]
Piper Heidsieck	[illegible]
Krug & Co.	[illegible]
L. Roederer Dry Sillery	[illegible]
Delmonico	[illegible]
Heidsieck & Co. Monopole	[illegible]
L. Roederer Imperial	[illegible]
Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial	[illegible]
L. Roederer Carte Blanche	[illegible]
Veuve Clicquot	[illegible]
Pleasant Valley Paris Exposition	14.00
Pleasant Valley Carte Blanche	13.00
Pleasant Valley Great Western	13.00

Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
STANTON & CO.,
Indiana-av. & Twenty-second-st.

BOOKS.

BOOKS!
BOOKS!
BOOKS!
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AT
COBB, ANDREWS & CO.'S,
469 WABASH-AV.

FURNISHING GOODS.

B. C. ROGERS & CO.,
334 West Madison-st., cor. Aberdeen,
Manufacturers of Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
We have just received a splendid assortment of Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Gents' Jewelry for the Holidays. Also a full line of Hosiery, Underwear, Cheviot Shirts and Shirting.
B. C. ROGERS & CO., 334 W. Madison-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
A GOLD PEN AND CASE is a nice present. Get the AIKEN, LAMBERT & CO. PEN. Pens, Pencils, Toothpicks, etc., etc.
123 W. Washington-st., 195 W. Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
Office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
No. 120 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1871.
The books for the transfer of registered bonds will be closed on FRIDAY, December 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due January 1, 1872. Such payments will be made by mailing to the address of each holder of registered bonds, at the closing of the books, a check for the amount of interest due.
All bondholders who have changed their Post Office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send the new address at once to this office. The books will be re-opened Tuesday, January 2, 1872.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
A large list of houses in all parts of the city by WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 295 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT.
Elegant three-story and basement brick house, in rooms, all the modern improvements, on Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park. Furniture for Sale. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House-Renting Agency, 295 West Madison-st.

JEWELLERS.

LAST CHANCE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
OLD SALAMANDER
WHOLESALE JEWELRY STORE,
468 WABASH-AV., near Eldridge-court.
Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Large invoice of Fine Goods opened to-day.
B. F. NORRIS & CO.,
Formerly corner Clark and Lake-sts.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver Goods, Fans, Clocks and Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, and Table Ware.
WON'T RETURN,
But will sell here at REDUCED PRICES, the large stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, and FANCY GOODS ordered during the past summer in Europe for our New Store, 83 and 85 State-st.
GILES, BROTHER & CO.,
MAIN WHOLESALE ROOMS,
384 WABASH-AVENUE,
BRANCHES: 158 Twenty-second-st., and 247 West Madison-st.
Especial attention given to repairing CHRONOMETERS, REPEATING WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry and Silverware renovated.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
At Close of Business, Dec. 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,051,088.42
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$844,879.82	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	38,701.84	
Banking House		[illegible]
Other Real Estate		[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures		[illegible]
Current Expenses		[illegible]
Premiums on Bonds and Gold on Hand		[illegible]
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional Currency and Nickels	[illegible]	
Coin	[illegible]	
Legal Tender Notes	[illegible]	
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus		[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and Loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank Circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Individual Deposits	[illegible]	
Certified Checks	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.
I, L. J. Gage, Cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of December, 1871.
GEO. D. BOULTON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, H. H. PORTER, M. TALCOTT, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
At Close of Business, December 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
Due from redeeming agents	[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]	
Taxes paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash items, including stamps	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency, including nickels	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.
I, Jos. O. Rutter, President of the Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. O. RUTTER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1871.
ALBERT F. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
T. P. TALLMAN, W. F. ENDICOTT, P. T. TURNLEY, } Directors.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
PRAIRIE STATE
LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
At the close of business, Saturday, December 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts secured by real estate and other good collaterals		[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]	
New York exchange	[illegible]	
Due from other banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue stamps		[illegible]
Safes, furniture and fixtures	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Expense account	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Due individual depositors	[illegible]	
Certificates of deposits	[illegible]	
Certified Checks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus fund	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

JAS. W. SCOVILLE, Pres't.
C. R. MEYER, Cashier.

Report of the Condition OF THE
UNION STOCK YARD
NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO, AT LAKE, IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
At Close of Business, December 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		[illegible]
Due from other National Banks		[illegible]
Other real estate		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses		[illegible]
Taxes paid		[illegible]
Premiums		[illegible]
Cash items (including stamps)	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	[illegible]	
Specie coin	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Discount	[illegible]	
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to State banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, Edward S. Stickney, Cashier of the Union Stock Yard National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-first day of December, 1871.
GEO. D. BOULTON, Notary Public.
Correct: Attest,
WM. F. TUCKER, J. B. HOXIE, SAM'L M. NICKERSON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS'
NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at close of Business, Dec. 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
U. S. bonds and securities on hand		[illegible]
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		[illegible]
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real estate		[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]	
Taxes paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash items (U. S. revenue stamps)	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	[illegible]	
Specie, viz: Coin	[illegible]	
Legal tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, J. S. Reed, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. SAM. REED, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1871.
SAMUEL D. PERRY, Notary Public.
Correct—attest:
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, BENJ. V. PAGE, WM. SPRAGUE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCHANTS'
NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
At close of Business, December 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	[illegible]	
Bad debts	None.	
Suspended paper	None.	
Indebtedness of Directors	None.	[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
Due from approved Associations in New York	[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]	
Taxes paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue stamps	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency, including nickels	[illegible]	
Gold	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	[illegible]	
Surplus fund	[illegible]	
Discount	[illegible]	
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.
I, Henry C. Wilson, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY C. WILSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1871.
J. C. [illegible], Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
J. K. BOTSFORD, WILLIAM BLAIR, C. J. BLAIR, } Directors.

Report of the Condition OF THE
COOK COUNTY
NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business Saturday, December 16, A. D. 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
Due from Redeeming Agents	[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses		[illegible]
Profit and loss		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional Currency and Nickel	[illegible]	
Legal Tender Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]	
Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank Notes outstanding		[illegible]
Individual Deposits	[illegible]	
Due to other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

I, D. D. Spencer, President of the Cook County National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. D. SPENCER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1871.
M. D. TILLOTSON, Notary Public.
Correct—attest:
POTTER PALMER, DAVID BLAKELY, JAMES K. TYLER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
COMMERCIAL
Loan Company,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
At the Close of Business Saturday, December 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, secured by real estate and other approved collaterals	[illegible]
Cash and New York Exchange on hand	[illegible]
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	[illegible]
U. S. Revenue Stamps	[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]
Taxes paid	[illegible]
	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
Undivided earnings	[illegible]
Due depositors	[illegible]
	[illegible]

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
FRED MEYER, Cashier.
TRUSTEES.
Tolman Wheeler, O. Cronkhite,
Wm. A. Ewing, Eason Wheeler,
Conrad Gelrec, Constantine Kann,
William Knoke, Thomas Buchanan, Jr.,
M. D. Buchanan, Christian B. Meyer,
Fred Meyer.

HAIR GOODS.

NEW IMPORTATIONS
of Human and Imitation
HAIR GOODS,
Retailed at wholesale prices, at BARROW'S HAIR STORE, 143 West Madison-st., Chicago. Special inducements to the trade. Send stamp for price list. Office of Gray & Barrow, late 77 Clark-st.

SINGING BIRDS.

Christmas Gifts.
FIRST-CLASS GERMAN
CANARIES,
Cages of all descriptions, and
GOLD FISH AND AQUARIA,
at FRED. KAEMPFER'S Bird Store, now at 88 South South Desplaines-st., near Madison.

STOVES.

The Place to Find
THE BEST COOKING STOVE,
THE BEST COOKING RANGE,
THE BEST PARLOR STOVE,
THE BEST HOT-AIR FURNACE,
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
IS AT
BANGS BROS.,
333 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Contractors, Carpenters, and Builders.
We shall be prepared to furnish any lengths of heavy Joists and Timber, in any quantity, at reasonable prices, about the 1st of January next. Orders are respectfully solicited.
JOHN D. GARDINER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers, 339 Lumber-st.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. HENRY OLIN, an Oculist and Aurist of great experience, thoroughly skilled as a specialist in diseases of the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT,
has all the modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind. Sufferers from these diseases will find an opportunity for getting cured of their long-tried afflictions, if timely application be made.
The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West. Rooms 249 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

RUINS Of Chicago and Chicago before the Fire, Stereoscopic and other sizes, for Holiday Presents.
COPELIN & HINE,
215 West Madison-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Pipe Protecting, will occur on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company, 104 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. BEVERLEY, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1871.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

SKATES.

SKATES!
A large lot of Skates, consigned by an Eastern manufacturer to
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Wood and Willowware, 45 and 47 North Canal-st., are being sold both at wholesale and retail, VERY LOW. Call soon; they are going fast.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Daniel D. Driscoll, the Eminent Criminal Lawyer.

Daniel D. Driscoll, an eminent criminal lawyer of this city, died on Thursday noon last from accidental injuries received on Tuesday, the 20th inst., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He was standing on the corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets, waiting for the arrival of a friend from the Stock Yards, when he suddenly dropped to the earth, his head striking upon a stone. A severe wound was inflicted above and a little behind the right ear, which bled profusely. He was taken up senseless, and carried to his residence, No. 200 Twenty-fifth street. A physician was summoned, and every attention rendered, which the tender care of friends and medical skill could suggest. He recovered his senses, and seemed to be improving until Thursday. About noon of that day he was, for a few moments, out of bed, and as his wife was about leaving the room to perform some trifling service, he complained of feeling worse, and requested her immediate return. She returned speedily, but only to find him lying back upon the bed gasping for breath. He lived but a few moments and never spoke again. It was the opinion of his medical attendant, Dr. Russell, that he was first attacked by the heart disease, of which he had had previously some symptoms, but that the immediate cause of his decease was concussion of the brain.

Mr. Driscoll was born in Goshen, Orange County, New York, August 12, 1832. His father was Luther Driscoll, a Baptist clergyman of some prominence in that locality. The family moved to Kane County, in this State, in the year 1837, where the son spent his boyhood, employing his time profitably in working on a farm in the summer, and attending the district school in the winter. At the age of 16 he became a teacher in the country schools in the neighborhood of his home. He studied law in the office of Julius Manning, of Knoxville.

Having become, by diligent study, well rooted and grounded in the elements of his profession, he came to Chicago in 1854, to establish himself in the legal profession. His health was poor, and his means were limited, and he therefore occupied himself for awhile in collecting for a city firm. He opened an office and commenced business for himself in 1857. During the succeeding ten years he formed partnerships with various gentlemen, and at the end of that period he was elected City Attorney, and held that office for two years. His term of office expiring, a partnership was formed with Mr. James Pirshing, a gentleman of broad culture and fine lingual attainments, which lasted up to the time of his death.

As a criminal lawyer, Mr. Driscoll had few, if any, superiors in the Northwest. He was an impassioned orator, a close reasoner, and his power over a jury unsurpassed. His knowledge of matters essential to his profession was extensive, minute, and remarkable for accuracy. His speeches in the Comstock-Greer case, and the Dant divorce suit, were widely noticed, and greatly admired. The reputation which he achieved was not confined by State lines. His commanding talents and increasing fame brought him a large share of the business of this and the adjoining States.

The deceased was twice married, the second time to Miss E. A. Kinney, of Ashland, Ohio, only a year or two since. He leaves no children. He was always considerate to his associates, tender and affectionate in the domestic circle, and generous to all. It can be truly said of him that during a business career, long, and at times exciting, he never made a permanent enemy. There is not one in his extended list of acquaintances who will not drop a tear of regret upon his grave. His early education inclined him toward the Baptist Church. Although not directly connected with any, he had strong religious sympathies, and was a member of Dr. Taylor's congregation.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow, from the late residence of the deceased, No. 200 Twenty-fifth street. The remains will be interred at Rose Hill Cemetery, the train leaving the depot at 1 o'clock p. m.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Religious.

As the interest in the Young Men's Christian Association meetings held in the First Baptist Church on Wabash avenue each Sunday evening, continues unabated, preparations are made for an equally profitable one to-morrow evening. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell will deliver the principal address, and will be followed by one or two well-known laymen. The singing will be led by Mr. G. C. Stebbins. Thus far the music has proved one of the most interesting features of the exercises; though probably the most attractive is the fact that the meetings are solely under the conduct of zealous laymen, and are attended more promiscuously and largely than any other religious gathering of the city. On the following Sunday evening—the last of the current year—a prayer-meeting will be held at which addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Everts, and the Rev. W. A. Bartlett.

Caution to Car-Drivers.

Workmen were repairing Halsted street, at the corner of Fulton, or were laying gas-pipe, yesterday, and, to facilitate matters, dug a very deep hole. During the day, when drivers had a sort of general idea of the unpleasantness of holes in the track, they took the horses out and pushed the car over the obstacle. Last night, however, it was pretty bad time for car-drivers, and the hole was carefully concealed beneath a spotless covering of palpable slush. The driver still retained his general idea, and halted his horses some distance from the hole. He was told that it was further on, and he could not fail to see it when he reached it. He did reach it, but failed to see it with the distinctness predicted, the first evidences of its proximity being a downward, perpendicular movement of the horse, who found a temporary resting place some eight or nine feet nearer the centre of gravity than they or the driver anticipated. They remained there until lifted out with a derrick.

The last performances of "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," at the Globe Theatre, take place this afternoon and evening.

—Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, meets this evening at No. 82 West Randolph street, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

—Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of this city, has delivered a lecture in Columbus, Ohio, on the subject, "The Children of Israel in Egypt and in the Desert."

—The friends of G. O. Barnes, the southern Evangelist, will be glad to learn that he arrived in this city last night, and will preach in the temporary church, corner of Ontario and Wells streets, this evening and to-morrow.

—A meeting of carpenters and joiners will be held on Tuesday evening next at Mechanics' Hall, No. 56 West Twelfth street, for the purpose of organizing a trades' union.

—Now that the sleighing season has fairly set in, the magnificent parlors of the Hyde Park Hotel will once more resound with the merry laughter of joyous sleighing parties from the city.

—A despatch was received yesterday from the Grand Duke Alexis, saying that he will arrive in Chicago on Saturday, the 30th inst, and remain until Tuesday following, when he will proceed to Milwaukee.

—Fred. Douglass, the celebrated colored orator, is the next lecturer of the West Side Star Course. He will give his views on the San Domingo question and other absorbing topics, and will attract a large attendance, judging from the sale of tickets.

—At a recent meeting of Blair Lodge, No. 393, F. and A. M., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. O'Neil, W. M.; H. Schofield, S. W.; J. Galligher, J. W.; S. Quinlain, T.; W. W. Winter, Secretary; L. L. Wilson, Tyler.

—When a Post Office clerk now presents himself before the Cashier for his salary, he is compelled to produce a certificate of vaccination. This is a good idea, and should be adopted by any man who employs men, now that small-pox has become so prevalent. Let the motto be, "No vaccination no pay."

—The largest amount of mail matter that ever reached this city in a single day came yesterday for distribution and exchange. Postmaster Eastman was compelled to leave more than forty tons of mail matter outside, it being utterly impossible to get it inside the Post Office building.

—At the Regular Annual Communication of Apollo Lodge No. 642, A. F. & A. M., held at their hall, corner of State and Twenty-eighth streets, on Thursday evening last, the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year: George Howison, W. M.; Calvin S. Hartley, S. M.; George W. McDonald, J. W.; Moses A. Thayer, Treasurer; Edwin Greene, Secretary; Milton Q. Fair, S. D.; Frank Reider, J. D.; Rev. F. D. Rickerson, Chaplain; John Tunison, S. S.; E. Prentice Treadwell, J. S.; Hugh Robertson, Tyler.

—At a meeting of dentists, held at Dr. Cushing's office on Wednesday last, a committee was appointed to receive applications for relief, and to assist in disbursing the $400 received from the profession in Philadelphia. Those desiring aid are requested to forward at once, by mail, their claims, showing amount of loss, present whereabouts, condition, etc., to Dr. E. Housinger, No. 280 Park avenue.

—The ladies interested in the Half-Orphan Asylum appeal to the warm-hearted and generous community that the children of that excellent institution be not forgotten in the general distribution of Christmas gifts. Donations for the little folks, wherewith to guarantee them a merry Christmas, may be left at the Asylum, on Halsted street, near Centre, with Mrs. Ewing, at No. 436 West Washington street, or with Mrs. A. Keith, No. 396 Michigan avenue.

—Herbert A. Beaton, scorning the happiness of home at South Bend, and longing for the freshness and polish of the news-boy and boot-black fraternity among whom he spent some days before the fire, ran away from his parents a day or two ago. Both progenitors are now anxiously inquiring about him, especially in Chicago.

Christmas Books.

Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co. have come into the Christmas market with a magnificent stock of books, as if there had been no fire at all. Their stock although not so large as it was last year is proportionately as elegant; and it is a curious fact that the demand for Christmas gifts this season is for books of the most costly description. Among works which are in active demand are "Nature Pictures," a superb imperial folio of wood cuts by J. H. Dell, of which there are only a few copies in this country; "The Story of the Fountain," by Wm. Cullen Bryant; Longfellow's Poems, Red Line Edition; the Red Line Bryant; Retzsch's "Outlines to Shakspeare;" "Penate's;" "Songs of the Heart;" "The Raphael Gallery;" "The Landseer Gallery;" "Alpine Plants;" and "The Houses of Other Days." In addition to these, this house has a full line of new illustrated juveniles, and elegant editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Irving, Disraeli, Don Quixote, Motley, Macaulay, and a full list of art publications. The "parlors" of the new store at 607 Wabash avenue were crowded with buyers, a fact which goes to show that the claims of Christmas will be recognized this year, as in all past years, and that the public purse is by no means depleted as yet.

Elegant Holiday Goods

at Hale and Bro., 10, 12, 14, and 16 Canal street. New arrival to-day of splendid easy chairs, Bible stands, fancy wall pockets, handsome brackets, and everything in the furniture line. Go and see them; they are selling cheap.

San Francisco Sunday Mail Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow, Dec. 24, via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving the new depot, corner Indiana avenue and Sixteenth street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line—10:45 a. m.—arriving at Omaha at 9:30 a. m. Monday, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

In a New Place.

Klokke, the hatter, who does not remember him? He went down in the fire, but has gone up to No. 72 West Madison street, and can be seen by all his old friends with the same cheerful face and pleasant ways, qualities which the fire cannot dim. Klokke, being a practical man, goes in for a new store, built expressly for his business; new stock of furs, of his own superior manufacture, and as for hats and caps, don't everybody know that he cannot be excelled? He has established a branch at 218 West Randolph street, where a good stock of everything in his line can always be found. Let all remember to give him a call for holiday goods.

First-Class Business Property.

Messrs. James H. Rees & Co., No. 398 Wabash avenue, have some first-class business property for sale; 100x80 feet corner of Franklin and Washington streets, formerly the site of the Nevada Hotel; 24 1-2x180 on Monroe street, No. 76, near Palmer's new hotel and the Post Office; and 26 2-3 on Michigan avenue, between Van Buren and Congress streets. Prices reasonable and payments easy—a good chance for a paying investment.

Provisions for the Inner Man.

A very handsome show is to be seen to-day, at 137 Halsted street, just south of Adams, where Mr. Wm. F. Hickey, proprietor of the Empire Market, has hung up and appropriately decorated his fine stock of Christmas beef, poultry, etc., including an uncommonly choice lot of fat turkeys obtained direct from the country, and never frozen. The Empire Market is becoming daily more popular, a result due to fresh, choice goods and polite service.

Matinee.

The rush at Brooks & Neenies', Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Peoria street, still goes on, and the children are disposed to be sweet on this firm, whose candies are the admiration of the whole town. They promise an ounce of gold for every ounce of adulteration, which is evidence of the purity of their goods. Parents will do well to take their children, and, after looking at the process of candy making, avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase.

Musical Novelties.

The effect of our notice of J. Howard Foote's stock of music boxes, in champagne bottles, etc., was such as to diminish their stock very considerably; but Mr. Thompson, the gentlemanly manager, assures the public that there are a few more left, and he is daily receiving new novelties in the musical line at Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets.

The Baxter Steam Engine.

Attention is called to the advertisement, in another column, with accompanying illustration, of the Baxter steam engine, manufactured by Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn., which fact is alone an ample guarantee of its reliable character. Frank Douglas is the exclusive agent for this city, at his machinery depot, No. 58 South Canal street.

Office and Library Furniture

at A. H. Andrews & Co.'s warerooms, Nos. 119 and 121 West Washington street. They are manufacturers of desks, tables, and chairs equal to any to be found in the city; also, new globes for schools, libraries, etc.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—9 p. m.

Sales 1,250 brls mess pork, February, $13.35; 250 brls mess pork, March, $13.45; 1,000 pork brls, $2.22 1-2; one car load pork brls, cash, $2.22 1-2; one car load pork brls, cash, $2.22 1-2.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour —No superfine here; double extra scarce at $7.75; treble extra, $8.00a8.25. Corn easier at 90c. Oats quiet at 63c. Bran scarce at $1.75.

HAY—Scarce and firm at $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsteady at $13.50a13.75. Bacon quiet; shoulders scarce at 8c; clear rib, 7 7-8c; clear, 8 1-8a8 1-4c. New sugar-cured hams at 14 3-4a15 1-2c. Lard firm; tierce at 9 1-2a10c; keg at 10 1-4a10 1-2c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and lower; inferior at 6a6 1-2c; common to good common at 6 3-4a7c; fair to full fair at 7 1-4a8 1-2c; prime at 9a9 1-4c. Molasses easier; inferior at 20a30c; common at 35a40c; prime at 50a40c; strictly prime at 42a44c. Coffee firm at 19a20c.

MONETARY—Sterling 118 1-4; sight, 1-4 discount. Gold, 109 3-8.

COTTON—Firm at yesterday's prices; sales 7,000 bales; receipts, 6,665 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 3,028 bales; to Providence, 1,820 bales. Stock, 150,351 bales; week's sale, 33,000 bales. Receipts—Net, 38,029 bales; gross, 43,134 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 12,300 bales; continent, 8,983 bales; coastwise, 5,763 bales.

WHISKEY—Scarce at 95c@$1.03 1-2.

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—COTTON—Quiet at 18 3-4a 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat—Spring lower to sell; fall firm, offerings very light; small lot No. 2 red at $1.45. Corn easier; No. 2 in elevator, 42a43c. Oats firm, owing to small receipts; No. 2 in elevator, 36 1-2a37c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 62 1-2c. Rye easier; No. 2 in elevator, 72 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, but unchanged. Dry salt meat flat; one lot loose clear ribs at 6c. Bacon unchanged; only order lots.

HOGS—Dull and lower; buyers and sellers apart; pens full; extreme range, $3.50a4.00; mostly at $3.90a4.00.

CATTLE—Unchanged at $4.00a5.00 for good to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; hogs, 800 head.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—COTTON—Dull and lower. low middling, 18 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.50a 13.75. Lard—Full prices asked but no demand; steam, 8 5-8c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders, 5a5 1-2c; clear rib, 6; clear, 6 1-4c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 6 3-4c; clear rib or clear, 7 1-2.

HOGS—Dull and lower at $4.00a4.30; receipts, 9,475.

GREEN MEATS—Dull and lower; shoulders, 4 1-8c; sides, 5 1-8c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

Louisville Markets.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 19 1-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; extra family, $6.50. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat, $1.35a1.45 for red and white. Corn, 50a55c, ear and shelled. Oats, 40c. Rye, 75c on arrival.

HOGS—Dull at $4.25a4.30. Receipts, 3,500 head.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged; mess pork, $14.00 cash for round lots; bulk shoulders, 5 1-2c; clear rib, 6 3-4c; clear, 7c packed; sugar cured hams, new, 14c packed. Lard, 9 1-4a10 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 22.—No cattle.

HOGS—Received at the yards, 1,036 head; at packing houses, 1,813 head; slaughtered, 2,693 head. Market drooping. Packers are now offering $3.65 to $3.90, but sellers are holding off.

Cleveland Markets.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.43; No. 2 held at $1.36a1.37. Corn steady; new, 52c. Oats steady at 46c.

PETROLEUM—Refined easier; 21a21 1-2c for car lots; crude dull at $4.80a4.85.

OLIVE LOGAN'S MARRIAGE.

The Unitarian Formula, without the Word Obey—A remarkable Bridal Tour.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 20.

Wirt Sikes and Olive Logan were married yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the elegant mansion at 55 West Ninth street, which they purchased with their joint earnings in their extended lecture tours of the past two years. Both are well known in the literary and histrionic world, at least by reputation, and there are very few persons in the more important towns from one end of the country to the other who have not seen them.

At 11 o'clock the tastefully furnished parlors were thronged with a fashionably attired assemblage, including many of the shining lights of literature, art, the pulpit, and the press. Among the most notable were Miss Logan's silver-haired mother and two beautiful sisters, Kate and Grace. Celia Logan Kellogg was unavoidably absent in the Far West. Three or four of Mr. Sikes' brothers and sisters were also present, with their families, as were also Mrs. George Law, wife of the millionaire; Mrs. Colonel May, Mr. George Law, Jr., Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert, Mme. Clara Brinckerhoff, William Winter, Esq., and wife, Mrs. Cotting, and at least three hundred others. The guests were in morning or street costume, with one or two exceptions.

The bride wore a travelling dress of brown corded silk, corsage made slightly Pompadour, skirt with demi train, and bouffant overskirt of the stuff, the whole trimmed with Vandyked points under box-plaits edged with pipings, all of the stuff. Her ornaments were coral and gold, and her hair was arranged in the latest style of French plaits. Mr. Sikes appeared in a Prince Albert coat and waist-coat of dark blue diagonal, pantaloons of light gray and lavender stripes, a corn-colored silk scarf fastened with a large coral slide, and lavender kids. He wore a bunch of blush rosebuds on the left lappel of his coat. Personally, Mr. Sikes is shorter than his bride. He is stoutly built, with a handsome face, and long Dundreary whiskers.

Prompt to the moment, Dr. Collyer stepped forward to perform the ceremony. He is the celebrated ex-blacksmith, whose renown has been enhanced since the Chicago fire. The services were very impressive, consisting of a fervent prayer, and the Unitarian marriage formula, from which the word "obey" is omitted. Dr. Collyer, speaking of this afterward, said that he had never married more than one woman who promised to obey, and she didn't. There was no bridesmaids. Miss Logan's mother gave away her daughter. Then came congratulations, and a subsequent adjournment to the rear parlor, where a large table was spread with cakes and fruit and other nicknacks, which each person tasted.

A large bridal cake ornamented the centre, and every one was given a piece to take home and "dream on," ample squares of white wrapping paper being convenient for that purpose on the shelf of a bookcase standing near. No wine or spirituous liquors were served.

The remainder of the time set apart for the reception was pleasantly passed in conversation, in singing by Madame Brinckerhoff, and in receiving the congratulations of the visitors, who poured in and out until after half-past 12. The entire ceremony was plain and quiet, with no unnecessary nonsense about it, as befitted a marriage so practical in its object.

Olive Logan—which will continue to be her professional name, Mrs. Sikes being for private use—has been fulfilling her lecture engagements straight along up to Monday evening, when she cancelled one in order that she might be enabled to take part in yesterday's ceremony. Her bridal tour will consist in the fulfilment of other lecture engagements for which she is booked every night until after Christmas. Last night she lectured in Warwick, N. Y., starting soon after 1 o'clock for that town via the Erie Railroad. Her husband will act as her business manager, as usual.

A large book full of letters of regret was displayed on the table of the gentlemen's dressing room up stairs. George William Curtis, who was unavoidably detained in Washington, writes:

"The man who is married by Dr. Collyer is married indeed."

Mrs. Bertha Scranton Poole of Rochester, herself a recent bride, sent a poem, of which the following is the concluding stanza:

"And the song would be of a woman,
Who wrought out a mission true,
Who lived through trial and weary days
Till the world that blamed had learned to praise,
Whose last, best crown was of love's pure rays,
And that woman would be you."

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of the Michigan University, says:

"I wish you a life full of happiness, and I testify that Wirt Sikes is an enviable a fellow as he is a glorious one."

Other letters were received from Laura Ream, the Rev. John Peath, who became acquainted with the couple in the Yosemite Valley; Almont Barnes, the poet; E. H. G. Clark, of the Troy Press, the lecturer and author; the Rev. and Mrs. T. K. Beecher, the Rev. L. W. Norton General, and Mrs. Logan, Colonel Holloway, editor of the Indianapolis Journal; Mary L. Booth, editor of Harpers' Bazaar; S. S. Packard, Samuel Law, son of George, and many others. Telegrams, flashing blessings upon their married life, were received yesterday morning from all parts of the country.

THE CHICAGO CONFLAGRATION.

A City "Built to Be Destroyed by Fire."

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 20.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Joseph Bird, who has for many years devoted his attention to the causes of fire and the best means of preventing or extinguishing them, has just returned from a semi-official visit to Chicago, where he had every possible facility for pursuing his favorite investigations. He purposes to give us a series of brief papers, which we shall print, the results of his inquiries, and their bearing on the situation and the needs of Boston and other New England cities in the always possible event of fire. The first of these papers is of a somewhat general character, referring to the exposed condition of the city and its utter helplessness against all human agencies on the night of its great misfortune. The papers following will take up some of the leading and most suggestive incidents of the fire, and will be found, we are sure, full of interest and of great practical value.

THE RUINS OF CHICAGO.

Few sights can be more saddening to a sensitive person than those which may be seen during a stroll through the ruins of Chicago. As at the Falls of Niagara one fails at first to appreciate their wonderful proportions, so here, a single visit gives but a faint idea of what must have been the intensity of the fire, or the great extent of ground burned over. As, however, at last we become familiar with the awful realities, another fact is also impressed on the mind with equal intensity,—that Chicago was built to be destroyed by fire; that it has been a merciful interposition of Divine Providence that it had not been "rolled up as a scroll" at any of the furious winds so often sweep over the city from the vast prairies. Such a conglomeration of great buildings and lumber yards, here a monstrous linseed oil mill, there a great planing-mill, again more lumber yards, a match factory, and other similar dangerous places, and all crowded and surrounded by wooden houses, stables, shops, stores, liquor houses, etc., in every direction, made Chicago on the West Side of the river such a dangerous place to have a fire occur on a windy time, as can hardly be found anywhere in the world, except in the city of Chicago itself. Why, a fire may occur now, at any time, when there is a high wind, near the cattle-yards, or in the pork or beef houses, or in the hundreds of acres of lumber yards on the river, which in spite of the best-directed efforts of the firemen, of whom there are not half enough in the city (on the night of the fire, after 11 o'clock, only fourteen engines could be worked, and at daybreak one-half of their hose had been burned), would destroy block after block, with their crowds of dwelling houses, great manufactories, immense railway shops, the grain elevators, looking at night, in the distance, like distant mountains, and containing perhaps millions of bushels of grain, and so increasing and widening, go on roaring, crackling, crashing, to the south part of the city, licking up churches, colleges, schools, and humane institutions in its fiery rampage to Lake Michigan. At any time there may reach us the awful intelligence of another "great fire in Chicago! Hundreds of people burned! Thousands of houses destroyed! Loss, hundreds of millions! Chicago again cries for help." There is really nothing so startling about the fire as that it did not happen sooner—days, months, or years before the present time. As a son of Erin explained to the imaginative lady at Niagara, that it was not strange the water should fall, but that it would have been astonishing indeed if it should go up, so the wonder is that the fire was so long delayed. And so of much of the great city which was unharmed. It is at the mercy of that Providence which teaches us by many a sad lesson that we are responsible for our neglect in regard to our safety. If we build so carelessly or provide so poorly for the protection of what we build, we shall at length reap the fruit of our neglect, as they did by the great fire at London, at Portland, and now at Chicago, to be followed by the destruction of other cities who will send forth their cry "lone and helpless." Such an immense fire as that at Chicago may not occur again soon, but not a month passes in the year that some large town or city has not its disaster, for no other reason than that it so crowds its great wooden or other buildings together, and to a height to which water cannot be forced, with Mansard, tar, or felt roofs, while they neglect to procure a sufficient number of engines. And even worse than the manner of building is the mixed-up way in which the stores and warehouses are filled with their material. Jute, hemp, manilla-grass, hay, tar, pitch, turpentine, and inflammable oils, are kept and sold everywhere, while gunpowder, the least dangerous of them all in regard to fire, cannot be sold without a license. New and more stringent laws are required for the prevention of fire in towns, and in regard to building, storage, &c., much more attention should be devoted to a better fire-preventive system than any we have in this country. We may be assured that every real improvement in these directions will be a hundred times repaid in the lower rates of insurance which will ensue from their adoption. JOSEPH BIRD.

MRS. RUTH IN JAIL.

What She has to Say for Herself—How She is Getting Along.

A reporter of the Lawrence (Kan.) Standard lately visited Mrs. Ruth-Voullaire, of Ruth-Medlicott notoriety, in the Douglas County Jail, and said that all things considered she bears her confinement well, and certainly seems cheerful, with the exception of complaints about the irregularities attending her arrest. She manifest no bitterness towards any one, but expresses a determination to have legal redress for what she esteems her wrongs, when cleared of the present charge against her. She also complained somewhat of the state of feeling toward her, and said she felt it to be very unjust. On being told that the public feeling arose from the fact that, while nearly everybody believed that Dr. Medlicott had murdered Mr. Ruth, she seemed to screen him, and consequently people charged her with sympathy for him. To this she said, in substance, that people were very unjust to want her to go and "shoot" Dr. Medlicott on suspicion, when she did not know whether he was guilty or not; that she had good reasons for thinking that Mr. Ruth had committed suicide, some of which would be made public in the course of her trial. The idea of intimacy with Dr. M. she scouted, and argued that, even were all true that had been charged on that score, it would be folly to accuse her of conspiring to murder Mr. R.; it would have been so easy, she said, to find a cloak under which to carry on her intimacy. She professed much respect for the memory of Mr. Ruth, and to rebut the idea that she had any sympathy for Dr. M., she said that, when told that the prosecution against him was going to fall through, and that the trial was going to be a sham, she promptly determined to have the case prosecuted herself. She also contradicted the report that she had intended to leave the city previous to her arrest, and said that she had paid a month's rent in advance just before that time.

Her cell, she said, was comfortable; she had her French books, her own light, and passed her time more comfortable than one might suppose she could. When we asked her what books she had, she replied: "I have my Bible for one." She says that Mr. Voullaire sympathizes with her, and wants her to get clear and come down to St. Louis, and when Belmont spoke of him with some asperity, she checked him up and reprimanded him for it.

Mrs. Ruth is not a very interesting person to interview. She has the faculty of saying a good deal which means little, and is very careful and coy about discussing her own case. She was particularly amused, however, at the idea that the County Attorney should be afraid of her, and when speaking of that subject she would toss her head in a sort of half scornful and half merry way, and laugh heartily. Her manner is calculated to impress one with the conviction that she is a person of great fortitude and coolness, and capable of enduring the pleasure of the severest misfortunes.

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

Tragic Sequel to the Arrest of the Southern Express Robbers—Levi Farrington and an Accomplice Lynched by Citizens—An Important Confession.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 20.

Monday evening Detective Robert Pinkerton arrived at Union City with Levi Farrington, the express robber, who was captured by him a few days previous at Farmington, Ill., an account of which, together with that of the capture of his brother and William Barton, recently appeared in the Avalanche. The brother, Hilliard, it will be remembered, met his death by drowning while attempting to escape from Detectives Pinkerton and Connell, on board the transfer steamer between Cairo and Columbus. Barton, who was along, was brought on down to Union City and locked up.

Tuesday night, about two hours after Levi's arrival, a suspicious-looking man was noticed hanging around the hotel in which he was secured. A young policeman named Benjamin Cline noticed the man, and started toward him with a view to questioning him. As soon as he saw him the man turned and ran, Cline following in rapid pursuit. Seeing that he was about to be captured, the man stopped, and drawing his pistol, fired, the bullet passing through Cline's right lung, inflicting a wound from which he died in about a half hour.

Another policeman, Mike Moran, here took up the chase and fired at the man, wounding him seriously, as was afterward ascertained. The man returned the fire, however, his bullet striking Moran in the shoulder and inflicting a very painful wound. The noise of the shooting having attracted a number of citizens to the spot the man saw that there was no chance for escape, and accordingly surrendered. When questioned as to his name he said that it was Toler, and that he lived near Reelfoot Lake. He refused to make any explanation of his conduct, and after being searched was securely ironed and placed in the same room with Farrington. The pistol with which he did the firing was an exact counterpart of the one found upon Farrington at the time of his arrest, and was evidently a mate to it.

Just before the shooting Mr. W. A. Pinkerton induced Farrington to make a full confession of his participation in both robberies. Farrington stated that he knew Toler, and for this reason they were locked up together, an armed guard being placed over them. Farrington had made an agreement with Mr. Pinkerton that in consideration of being allowed to plead guilty and receive a five year's sentence he would restore to the Express Company $2,500 in bonds and a quantity of valuable papers, which he had stolen from it. The bonds and papers, he stated, were hid in the woods near Lester's Landing, and, in company with Pinkerton and a guard, he was to have proceeded there yesterday for the purpose of delivery.

The killing of young Cline, who was well known and universally liked in Union City, caused the most intense excitement among the citizens, but no serious outbreak was anticipated by the persons having the prisoners in charge. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, however, when the townspeople were wrapt in slumber, a band of disguised men quietly rode up to the hotel in which the prisoners were confined. Dismounting, they fell into line and marched directly to the room occupied by Farrington and Toler. It was but the work of a moment to overpower the guard. Farrington jumped from the bed in which he had been sleeping only to receive the contents of a half dozen pistols, killing him instantly.

Seeing the fate of his fellow-prisoner, Toler did not move until ordered to get up and dress. His irons were removed to allow of his putting on his clothes, and then they were replaced. Crazed with fear, two of the mob had to half carry and half drag him from the house, when he was thrown across a horse, which was also mounted by a large, powerful looking man, who, with the others, moved rapidly away in a southwesterly direction.

Hearing the reports of the pistols, Detectives Pinkerton and Connell, who were sleeping in the next room, ran out in the hall. They were met with cocked navy revolvers and a stern order to go back in their room. Not complying with the request, others of the mob caught and hurled them back, and then fastened the door. The detectives begged for the lives of the men, but no heed was paid them by the mob, who in a very few minutes left the house.

The town was at once aroused, but no definite action was taken until daylight, when several parties started in search of Toler. About 8 o'clock his dead body was found suspended by the neck to a limb of a tree, about three-fourths of a mile from town, near the line of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. No marks of violence were upon him except the shot wound received a few hours before in his affray with Moran. His body was cut down and brought into town, where an inquest was held by the Coroner, the verdict being "death from hanging at the hands of persons unknown to the jury." A similar verdict was rendered in the case of Farrington.

The action of the mob is to be regretted, if from no other reason, because by the death of Farrington all chance is lost by the Express Company of ever obtaining any of the bonds or papers mentioned by him in his confession. No further violence is anticipated, although it is stated that Barton and Taylor, the remaining two prisoners, as mere tools of the Farringtons, both of whom are now dead.

An Avalanche representative was yesterday allowed to read the confessions of Barton and Taylor, as made by them at Union City, to Mr. W. A. Pinkerton. That of Barton gives an account of both robberies—that at Moscow, July 21, and at Union City, October 21. Taylor was only concerned in the last one, and played but an insignificant part in that.

Barton commences his statement by saying that he is now but 21 years of age. After giving an account of his early life, he says that he first formed the acquaintance of the Farringtons in Nashville some three and a half years since while engaged in the saloon business. Last spring himself and Levi Farrington came to this city, where they met Hilliard, who had just been released on bond from jail, where he had been placed by Captain Athey upon the charge of horse-stealing. From here the three went to Little Rock, and from there returned to this State, roving about Union City and surrounding towns. While on their trip to Little Rock the party won $1,300 throwing three-card monte, and in practising other like cheerful amusements. During all their travels Levi Farrington passed under the name of Edward H. Russell, and Hilliard under that of John Henry Clarke.

After their return to Tennessee, Levi Farrington, who had been travelling a great deal upon the railroads, conceived the idea of robbing the express car at Moscow, a small station on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. The plan was that Levi and Hilliard should jump on the express car, overpower the messenger and rob his safe, while he guarded the door of the first passenger coach to prevent any one coming out to interfere. This was carried into execution; the two Farringtons jumping on the car at Moscow, the 21st of July last, and with drawn revolvers, overpowering the messenger and robbing his safe. In accordance with a previous agreement, the whole party, after committing the robbery, jumped off the train as it slacked up for a wood-yard. After leaving the train, they struck into the woods and divided the spoils, Levi, who carried the money, said that there was but $1,000, and gave him $335 as his share.

The amount the express company really lost at that time was between $1,700 and $1,800, and in "showing up" to Barton, Levi made a nice thing of it for himself and brother.

After this they rode over the country for about a month, when they concluded to go to Lester's landing, a short distance below Hickman, and start a store. This was done, Barton says, as a blind, and to cover up their real business, that of robbery. In October last they concluded to rob the express company again, this time fixing Union City as their place of operations. Taylor, who has been employed at Lester's Landing as a wood-chopper, was, at the suggestion of Levi, taken into the plot at this time. By agreement they all met at Union City, the evening of the 20th of October, with the understanding that they should rob the car that evening. A delay of one of the trains that met at that point caused them to postpone the job until the following evening. In the meantime they camped out at a spot about a mile from town, wishing to avoid observation as much as possible.

The next evening they all walked into town, arriving there about dark. In a short time the train arrived and was boarded by them and backed down, as stated in Friday's Avalanche. This time Barton entered the car with Levi, being determined to see the amount of money secured, as he thought he had not been fairly dealt with in the former job. After getting the money—$2,300—they stopped the train as stated, and, going into the woods, divided the money. Levi again handled the roll, and only "showed up" $500 to Taylor, who took $125 as his share, while the remainder was equally divided between him and the two Farringtons.

Shortly after this, Detectives Pinkerton and Connell got after and pursued them very near all over West Tennessee, until they finally brought up at their store at Lester's Landing. Before arriving there, Taylor left the party, and shortly after their arrival, Levi also left, with the avowed intention of going to Missouri. A few days later, Pinkerton and Connell surprised himself and Hilliard as they were sitting one evening in Lester's store. After an exchange of pistol shots they both escaped, and after watching around until the detectives left, came back and eat their suppers in the store. That night they crossed over to the Missouri side and slept in the open air. A few days later they were joined by Levi, and together the whole party recrossed the river into this State, and even had the effrontery to go to Union City and board a train which carried them to Waverly, where the mother of the Farringtons then lived. While there Barton gave Mrs. Farrington about $800 to keep for him. Levi and Hilliard also gave her some money to keep for them. From there they proceeded, by various modes, to Point Pleasant, Missouri, where, after purchasing horses, they struck across the country to Verona, where an uncle of the Farringtons, named Durham, was living. While on their way there they heard that parties were in pursuit of them, and at one time they stopped for the purpose of waylaying and killing them. They intended hanging their pursuers and then affix a placard to their bodies stating that they were horse-thieves.

When they arrived at Verona they all stayed together for a few days, when Levi announced his intention of going to Farmington, Illinois (where he was afterward captured). A few days after he left they were surprised in Durham's house by a large party of citizens, headed by one of Pinkerton's detectives, named Curtin. As soon as the nature of the visit was made known to Durham, that worthy promptly removed his family from the house. Calling upon them to surrender, and being answered by a pistol shot from Hilliard, the citizens and detectives opened fire. It was a regular battle on a small scale for about two hours, when seeing that he could dislodge them in no other manner, Curtin made Durham take a lighted torch and fire his own dwelling. To see that he did it right Curtin made a shield of Durham's body, and went with him. This action caused them to surrender, as it was either that or be burned alive.

From thence they were taken to St. Louis and Union City, Hilliard meeting a watery grave, as previously stated, while on his way. Barton and Taylor will have a speedy trial, and it is presumed a long sentence.

A NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

A Maniac Father Murders His Child and Attempts to Murder His Wife.

From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 20.

Yesterday morning a rumor reached the city that a terrible murder had been committed at White's Corners, some twelve miles southwest.

For a long time past there has resided in the village a family named Sprague, consisting of the father, Horace W. Sprague, aged 27; his wife, Mary Sprague, aged 25; and three children, Elmer, aged 5 years, Clarence, aged 3 years, and Ellen, aged 9 months. Mrs. Sprague kept a millinery establishment, which was the main support of the family, while Sprague himself sold picture frames, etc., and until lately had been an agent for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. The couple do not seem to have agreed very well; Sprague being a shiftless sort of fellow, and the neighbors say having abused his wife, who, however, never made any public complaints against him.

The Sprague family retired to bed as usual on Monday evening. All slept in the same bed in the room at the rear of the store. Sprague did not undress. About 1 o'clock Sprague got up and told his wife that he could not sleep, and would build a fire. She heard him go to the buttery, where he kept his razor, and the next recollection she has was that he was standing over her, trying to cut her throat. She is somewhat larger than her husband, and succeeded in wrenching the weapon from his hand. He then rushed to the wood-box, seized the axe, and dealt her several blows upon the head. Stunned and bleeding, she managed to escape out into the street and across to one of the neighbors. It is supposed that upon his wife's escape, Sprague killed the little girl Ellen, her head being nearly severed from her body.

The following is the statement of Mrs. Sprague as given in the form of an ante-mortem deposition to Dr. Morrow, the Coroner:

Mary Sprague, being sworn, testifies and says: I am a milliner; reside at White's Corners, town of Hamburgh; deceased was my child: she was born in Hamburgh; was aged 9 months; Horace W. Sprague is my husband; myself and children went to bed last night about 10 p. m.; Sunday he wanted me to confess I had wronged him; denied it; wanted him to kiss me good night, but he refused; cried and went to bed; went to Buffalo yesterday morning; he wanted me to go, but would not bid me "good-bye;" returned home about 6 o'clock last night on the stage; on going home my husband jumped up and said he had just got through a vision which had lasted two weeks, and asked me to forgive him; he acted more rational last evening than he had for the past two weeks; went to bed about 10 p. m.; my husband went also to bed, but did not undress (a habit he has had for the past two weeks); he made no threats; in two or three hours I felt him get up; asked the reason; he replied that he couldn't sleep, he was going to get up and make a fire; he got up and made a fire; heard him take a chair and go into the buttery, where he kept his razor; he said nothing to me at this time; dosed a little; woke up and found him standing over me, trying to cut my throat with a razor; I got my way up and struggled with him; wrenched the razor from him and threw it over the bed; he then started for the axe in the wood box; then saw him with the up lifted axe coming toward the bed; there was a bright light from the lamp in the room; grasped the axe handle and held it as long as I could, the bed being about over the centre of the room by the struggle; he wrenched the axe from me; jumped from the bed, and he struck me about a dozen times, with the axe on the head (with the blunt end of the axe); managed in some way to get the shop door open and ran to the front door; he following me to the door; opened it and ran over to Mr. Eckert's house; he then went back; during all this time he said not a word; he is a temperate man—never drinks; never showed any such symptoms before; his uncle, John Sprague, was insane; also his grandmother on his father's side; he is not a spiritualist, but believes in spirits; he felt bad because he had been blackballed on making an application to join a Masonic lodge; in the bed last night, beside myself and husband, there were two boys and the baby; he always thought a great deal of the baby.

Several other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited, and the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased, Ellen Sprague, came to her death from the effects of blows with an axe, which blows were inflicted by Horace Sprague."

During the inquest, which was held in the ball-room, the prisoner sat in the parlor of the hotel guarded by Constable Andrew Stein. Here he was interviewed by our reporter and Mr. John O'Brien, who had kindly accompanied him from this city. Mr. O'Brien, who was acquainted with Sprague, advanced into the room, when the latter immediately recognized him and called him by name. Mr. O'Brien, after exchanging the usual salutations, said: "This is a sad thing in your family." He replied, "It is God's doings; the Bible says so. Don't you know that?" Mr. O'Brien said he did not. Sprague then said, "You will find it there. It says, 'Vengeance is mine, and I will pay, says the Lord;' that's it." After thus delivering himself Sprague relapsed into silence, and merely answered yes, no, what, unmeaningly to all questions put to him. He is a dark-complexioned man, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs probably about 140 pounds. His face is clean-shaven with the exception of a goatee. During the war he served in the Tenth New York Cavalry, and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

—The French manufacturers, in the heat of the war, declared they would never execute orders for Germans. Latterly they have, as usual, sent their commercial travellers into Germany, and they find that the articles which were formerly imported from France are now produced in Germany in not inferior quality.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Trials are the common lot of humanity. Among those best to be endured is a trial of the American House, by tourists or business men, when visiting Boston. Few who have tried the American, ever seek another hotel, finding that central, quiet, and replete with all that pertains to comfort and luxury.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Extracted without pain by Dr. Kenison, Chiropodist, at 863 Wabash avenue, corner Eighteenth street, formerly 112 and 118 Clark street.

Mothers may depend on it. Trying and critical indeed is the teething period, but relief is afforded by the timely use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and particularly adapted to its various conditions.

The Largest Assortment of Russia Leather Pocket Books and Cigar Cases in the city, at Strehl's Drug Store, corner Madison and Clinton streets.

Imported Hair, Tooth, Nail, Cloth, and Velvet Brushes, also Buffalo Horn Combs, at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison street.

MARRIED.

PLUMMER—BOOTH—Dec. 18, 1871, by Rev. H. N. Powers, at the residence of the bride's father, John M. Platt, Mr. Wm. H. Plummer and Mrs. Fannie B. Booth, both of this city.

Boston and Charlestown, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

REED—PARSONS—At the residence of the bride's father, 1018 Wabash-av., Thursday, Dec. 21, by the Rev. R. Laird Collier, Daniel J. Reed and Marion, only daughter of H. N. Parsons. No cards.

NICHOLS—JOSLYN—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. E. Sullivan, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Mr. S. H. Nichols and Miss Carrie E. Joslyn, all of this city. No cards.

FERRIN—HANLY—Dec. 21, at Kenosha, Wis., by the Rev. John Wilkinson, William D. Ferrin and Miss M. E. Hanly. No cards.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY—Dec. 22, 1871, at 203 South Wood st., of measles, Sarah, daughter of Owen and Mary Dougherty, aged 1 month and 19 days.

DANFORTH—Dec. 19, of typhoid fever, Martin Danforth, at No. 636 State-st., formerly of Cochranton, Pa.

Meadville, Pa., papers please copy.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen, with all modern improvements. 41 South Carpenter, one door from Washington-st.—brick house.

TO RENT—THE LOWER FLOOR OF A 2-STORY frame house, of 6 rooms, completely furnished, table linen, bedding, etc., on Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av., to first-class, responsible parties, who can afford to pay $100 per month. Only such need apply. Possession given January 2, 1872, and will rent until May 1, 1872. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS AT 374 WABASH-AV., near Harrison-st., first floor, in brick building, first rate location. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM for two. Will be vacated Jan. 1, at 458 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SOLID WALNUT MARble-top counter and shelving, finest in the city, at 1 to 25 Cottage Grove-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO TO RENT—A GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO for $7 per month or $18 per quarter, payable in advance. Apply at the office of the Sarnes House, Randolph-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Billy Manning's Minstrels!

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES—Saturday afternoon and evening.

The Greatest Bill ever offered!

Tickets for sale at Cobb & Andrews', Frank Munroe's and all the hotels.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

RETURN OF THE
Wyndham Comedy Company,
commencing with the Grand Christmas Matinee, in their great specialty,

CASTE!

Box Office now open.

AUCTION SALES.

TEN CUTTERS,
THREE NEW TOP BUGGIES,
AT AUCTION,
This Morning, SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 10 1-2 A. M., at the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY SALE.
Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Yankee Notions, Gloves, Gauntlets, Silks, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 9:30 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—
No. 840 Wabash-av., 3-story and stone foundation, lot 28x178; barn; easy terms.
No. 178 Walnut-st., house and lot for $4,500.
Cottage on Wentworth-av., on monthly payments.
Cottage on Quinn-st., Bridgeport, $1,650.
House on Cottage Grove-av., lot 30x150, north of Egan-av., $6,000.
Several desirable places at Oakland, finely located, worth from $6,000 to $20,000. Call and examine.
Three choice residences left at Hyde Park, on Madison-av. Park; small payment down on house, and 10 years to pay for land at 6 per cent interest; are as to particulars. Also, several cheaper cottages at bargains; terms to suit.
House and lot at Aurora, $1,800.
House, and lot 125x300, at Winetka $4,500.
House and lot 160x180, at Irwin Park, $5,500.
Fine building lots offered cheap at Oakland, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, and on the avenues.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BANK LOT, 38x100—FRONTS south on Adams-st., adjoining, on the west, the late beautiful block of H. H. Honore, which is to be rebuilt; also, the mammoth hotel of Potter Palmer, the Pacific Hotel, and the United States Government's new building. Government will invest some $4,000,000 in improving that locality. Gentlemen, if you can't see that that lot is worth $2,000 per foot, I can. Talking about having lots of money, and wanting bargains, come, now, talk business, and I will give you one, for this lot must be sold. E. H. CUMMINGS, 433 Fulton-st, 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—COTTAGE AND LOT on West Madison-st., near Elizabeth.
Two-story house and lot, No. 410 West Lake-st.
Cottage and lot on Milwaukee-av., near Erie-st. and one corner Green-st.
Two houses and lots on Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.
Twelve-room house and two lots near Blue Island-av. CULVER & HOVEY, Real Estate and Rent Agents, 100 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF the city, some at $250, within old city limits. GEORGE & HILL, 180 State-st.

FOR SALE—152 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Randolph.
44 feet on Canal-st., near Monroe.
50 feet on Franklin-st., north of Van Buren.
25 feet on Madison-st., west of LaSalle.
25 feet on Fourth-av., south of Jackson.
48 feet on West Madison-st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40x125, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF West Washington and Union-sts. This is the finest corner on the street, and is a bargain at price asked, for either investment or speculation. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Gurdis, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts. Also, on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though each lot must double in value. The increased demand for building-lots, now that so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. For the old price and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE and barn, 19 Honore-st., near Madison; house contains 12 rooms, with modern improvements. Apply to POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 Monroe-st., corner LaSalle.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE CORNER OF Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; south and east front; fine location for hotel. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—THREE lots on Twenty-second-st., between Ashland-av. (Reuben-st.) and Paulina. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF LAKE and Sangamon-sts., 50x125 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FIVE lots, each 25x178 feet, on north side of Van Buren-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNER, 48x75 FEET ON VAN Buren-st., east of Wells-st., at a low price, on long time. CLAPLIN BROS., 23 Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HARDware, dry goods, or boots and shoes, a 10-acre farm, one mile from St. Joseph, Mich.; address E. S. STEWART.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, two lots, with old buildings, on West Madison, Washington, or Randolph-sts., between Halsted and the river. N. F. MERRILL, Real Estate Agent, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS—THREE-STORY brick house, nine rooms, all modern improvements, etc., on Wabash-av., north of Harmon-court, for one-third the rent paid in same block for houses same size. ($2,000 cash down, and nothing more to pay until September, 1872; then at rate of $2,000 per annum until May 1, 1873. Apply to CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD OFFICE, VERY CHEAP, on east side Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts. Apply on premises to WM. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WELL adapted for insurance office or light trade, second floor of 80 West Washington-st. Apply on premises to J. M. HIRSCH, in basement.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 278 AND 280 South Water-st., opposite Market, and offices above; possession Jan. 1. Apply on premises to H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD OFFICES; ALSO, two floors suitable for wholesale and jobbing trade, centrally located. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 North Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—BLOCK OF FIRST-CLASS BRICK stores on State-st., north of Harrison-st., each store 75 feet front, divisible into stores 37 1-2 feet or 18 1-2 feet front; will be ready for occupation by the 1st of April or May next. Apply at our office, 85 Third-av., or 270 Wabash-av. J. B. & W. WALLER.

TO RENT—THE VALUABLE STORE, 298 State-st., close to Field & Leiter's, Hamlin & Hale's, and in the centre of business. D. F. FISKE, 47 Canal-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 319 AND 321 STATE-st., with fixtures. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT 127 AND 129 North Halsted-st., for boarding house, with barn room. H. WHIPPLE, Room 3, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DESK ROOM, SUITAble for law or insurance. Apply at 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 46 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., second floor, for light goods, and a nice basement. A. KIDDER, office rear of 46.

TO RENT—GROW'S HALL, CHEAP TO churches. A man wanted to take charge of the hall. Apply at 601 Madison-st. A. S. GROW.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—26 ROOMS IN THE NEW MARBLE block corner of Halsted and Tyler-sts.; all conveniences for a first-class boarding-house. MILLER & RIGDON, 290 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—818 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st., a commodious house, with modern improvements; barn, stable on planked alley. If desired, principal story can be brought to the line of street and store front added to the building. Inquire on the premises between 10 and 12 a. m., or 3 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING, 1184 Prairie-av. Apply to RAE & MITCHELL, 14 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT MARble house. On Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., elegant parlor for business; also brick barn. SIMEON MEARS, 603 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—5 FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NEAR Union Park, furnished and unfurnished, and 2 cottages, $15 and $18, with furniture for sale. CULVER & HOVEY, Real Estate and Rent Agents, 100 West Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foussman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 38 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 18 AND 21 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE CYLINDER 10x24. Can be seen working. E. H. & J. S. TURNER, 54 Lumber-st.

FOR SALE—3 BOILERS, EACH 2 FLUES, 3X 20 feet, with fire, part grate bars, steam drum, mud drum, &c., complete. COLLINS, 101 East Washington-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Benjamin's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Washing Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, saw mills, engine lathes, iron planers, chucks, drills, bolt cutters, Tompkins' planer and matcher, moulding, tenoning and mortising, shaping machines, scroll saws, pulleys, shafting and hangers, rubber belting, hose, files, saws, etc., etc. Circulars sent on application. Please call and examine our machinery before purchasing, as we can supply our customers with the best machinery in the market. Be not fail to call at the Eagle Machinery Manufacturing Co. M. G. WORKER, Manager, 27 and 29 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—MY COTTAGE HOUSE AND two lots on South Side, well improved, for suburban home, within fifteen miles of Chicago. Address, giving description and price, STEPHEN. BROWN, P. O. Box 215.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, HAVING $5 capital to travel or locate and sell an article that costs 3 cents and sells for 50 cents. Everybody will buy it. Call, or send stamp for circular, to M. CAMPBELL & CO., 121 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 YOUNG MEN in the country to sell groceries by sample. Address WILSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—RAILROAD AND FARM HANDS for Tennessee. Highest wages paid. Go out tonight. Apply to 21 West Randolph-st or 433 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED canvasser, on a salary, for a newspaper advertising agency. Address, R K L, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED CHOPPERS to go twenty miles in the country to chop cord-wood for the winter. Apply to J. W. WILLIAMS & CO., 129 Market-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO WILL BOARD HIMself, to take care of a horse and cow, and to do odd jobs about the house. One who knows something about gardening preferred. Call at Room 3, 679 Wabash-av., between 12 and 2.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—DRAMATIC TALent. Call on or address AGENT, City Hotel.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—HAT SALESMEN—BY A WHOLEsale hat firm, who keep an A 1 stock, first-class experienced salesmen, who have or can control a large amount of good trade. To such men liberal terms will be offered. No others need apply. Address, giving full name, amount of trade, and where most of it is located, HAT FIRM No. 61, Tribune office 689 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, LIVE HARDWARE salesman to travel in Kansas for a St. Louis house; none but those acquainted with the business thoroughly, and able to earn a good salary, desired. Address & Co. care of Northwestern National Bank, Chicago.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, GIVing age, references, and salary required, C & Co, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVing an established trade in Missouri, to sell goods by sample for a Philadelphia jobbing house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, notions, and white goods business. Address giving full particulars of experience, etc., CHALFANT, COX & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO TAKE charge of a pie wagon. Apply at No. 35 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER in a manufacturing establishment. One who can loan his employer $5,000. Address, INSURANCE, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO COMPEtent girls for general housework. Apply at 510 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A STATIONARY ENGINEER. APply at HAAS & POWELL'S office, 27 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILOR FOR THE COUNtry, with good references, as cutter, and good wages. Apply to ROBERT HUSTON, Braidwood, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COLORED BARbers for steady work; bring tools. Apply at 440 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN, COMPETENT TO take charge of Hoe, Potter, and Gordon presses. Man must be sober, and willing to go into the country 80 miles. Good wages and permanent situation. A married man preferred. Address, for three days, CONVOY, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RULER, TO A competent man permanent work and good wages. Apply at manufactory of MILLARD & DECKER, corner Wood and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD VAULT DOOR and stairway builders. Inquire at GLOBE IRON WORKS, 80 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER TO GO TO Iowa. Apply to STARK & ALLEN, 263 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE, WITHOUT CHILD, or else some one to adopt a healthy boy 4 weeks old. Address W M G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO PAPER CIGAR boxes; one girl for stripping tobacco. Apply at cigar store 84 North Halsted-st., near Carroll.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN OR GERman girl, to do second work and sewing in a small family. Apply at 467 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply to C. M. CADY, 652 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 17 YEARS OF AGE to do the work of a small family. Inquire at 1229 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 52 Warren-av.; references required.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL, 12 OR 13 YEARS of age; English or German preferred. Apply at 716 Cottage Grove-av., corner Wahpansah.

WANTED—NURSE, AT 809 SOUTH STATE-ST. Good wages. Apply immediately.

WANTED—GIRL—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. American, or German who can speak English preferred. Call for three days at 241 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO wash, cook, and iron for a private family, 20 miles in the country; a man and wife preferred. Apply, on Tuesday, at 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, SWEDISH OR NORwegian preferred, at 77 South Green-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO, UP-STAIRS girl and waitress. Call at the house, 548 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER at 667 Michigan-av. Apply until Tuesday next.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 318 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses; also, an assistant and apprentice, at 82 Peck-court.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGES ON THE South or West Divisions, with from 5 to 10 rooms, by good tenants. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 256 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDroom furnished, within ten minutes' walk of the Sherman House. Address P, Sherman House.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT THE 1st of January, rooms suitable for housekeeping, for a family of three, furnished or unfurnished; references exchanged; West Side preferred. Address HASTE 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, MODern improvements, near Union Park; rent from $600 to $700. Inquire at 40 St. John's-place, or 596 West Madison-st. THOMAS COGSWELL.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE AND BASEment, or second story, between VanBuren and Randolph-sts., and Halsted and the river. Address J. B. BUTTERFIELD, 295 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms, unfurnished, for partial housekeeping; South Side. Address T, care of Carrier 25.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 239 South Halsted-st. and 529 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

BUY THE BEST GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more advantages free; easy monthly payments. Salesrooms 96 West Randolph-st, and 127 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SAVE $20. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom, 378 West Madison-st. City canvassers wanted.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. WILKINS, formerly 121 Dearborn-st., now 38 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A shipment of first-class, light, two and four passenger sleighs, comprising light jump seats, swell bodies, Portland styles, and pony sleighs, at reasonable prices for this class of work. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—7 TEAM WAGONS AND HARness; inquire at 79 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—55 BARRELS SMALL OHIO shellbark hickory nuts. J. E. WILLETS & CO., Commission Merchants, 61 and 63 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HEAVY BAY TEAM, weight 2,600, 6 years old. Apply at 89 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR TOP-BUGgy, a good sleigh, with pole and shafts complete. W. F. JONES, 743 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE TWO-SEATED single sleigh; price, $150. Inquire at barn rear of 224 West Monroe-st.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, 322 Michigan-av. (park front).

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE sleighs, a large variety at reasonable prices, at corner State and Adams-sts. BRADLEY & SMITH.

TREMONT STABLES—ROOM FOR A FEW more boarders. Also, first-class livery at reasonable rates. J. W. COOK.

WANTED—FROM 4 TO 8 HORSES TO BOARD, at $5.50 per week; good, warm, roomy box-stalls, and best of care. Address WM. E. SUNDERLIN, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, SOUND, KIND, and a good roadster; also, a young carriage team. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at 382 West Lake-st. GROVE, WHEELER & CO.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO REBUILD—WE CAN MAKE A few loans on first mortgage to good men whose titles are perfect. OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches and diamonds, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 151 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED FARMS IN Illinois in sums of $5,000 and upward, for long time, on reasonable terms. Address SHELDON & WATERMAN, 360 Michigan-av.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL PROPerty; funds in hand. LOUIS L. PALMER, attorney at law, 491 Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATerals or to buy real estate centrally located. Want a good bargain. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 72 South Halsted-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphic business at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 582 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PERRY COMFORD IS REQUESTed to call, or send his address to this office.

PERSONAL—CHAS. M. STOW WILL PLEASE call at 500 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in wholesale and retail, and travelled selling goods through the West. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Tribune office, South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER YOUNG man, to take care of horses. Willing to do most any work. Address C, 226 West Lake-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, with city reference. Address COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDish man, as coachman, and to make himself generally useful. Understands the care of horses and carriage fully, and is willing to work. Address H J, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDIcines for sale, with or without building, in the pleasant and thriving village of Palatine, Ill., 26 miles from Chicago, on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, doing a good paying business; a first-class chance for a good German physician, as there is none in the place; reasons for selling, on account of poor health. Address F. J. FILBERT, Palatine, Ill.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE, TIN-WARE, TINners' tools, and store fixtures for sale, and store to rent, as I wish to leave for the Pacific coast. Apply at 297 and 297 1-2 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the E. W. T. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $500,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 30 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his declining years and obtain the rest his exertions need; will sell his property without his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, Pres. Bank Office, at Canal-st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE of the St. Charles Hotel, in Alton; also, National Hotel in Jerseyville, with or without furniture. Population of Alton, 10,000; Jerseyville, 3,000. Only hotels in both places, now doing a good business. Terms easy. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, St. Charles Hotel, Alton, Ill.

RARE CHANCE—$50 WILL BUY THE FIXtures, lease, &c., of a neat little meat and vegetable market; apply at 126 State-st.

SIX PRESSES, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF newspaper and job type, engine and boiler, fixtures and good will of a first-class printing job printing office for sale, in Cleveland, Ohio; nearly all new. Will be sold at a bargain; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at once to A. R. DIXON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TURNING AND SCROLL-SAWING SHOP for sale, now doing a good business. Apply at Fullam & Lackner's sash factory, corner Twelfth and Lumber-sts., for GRAHAM.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LARGE RED AGATE CROSS (A KEEPsake), trimmed with gold. Liberal reward by leaving the same with F. V. STACY, Deputy Sheriff, at Sheriff's office, or at COOK & McLAIN'S, 95 State-st.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, BETWEEN 12 West Randolph and 222 VanBuren, by way of Halsted, pocketbook (bill size) containing $10 in bills and scrip, and a memorandum on paper. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 14 West Randolph-st.

LOST—AN OLD DILAPIDATED WALLET, with some money enclosed, between 10 and 11 West Washington-st., between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m., December 21. The finder will receive the reward on earth by leaving same, with contents, at D. H. WARREN'S, 104 West Washington-st., basement.

FOUND—A TARPAULIN, ON MICHIGAN-AV., by Officer Lyon. Owner can have same by applying at GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S, and paying charges.

TAKEN UP—THREE COWS, ONE DARK GREY cow, 4 years old; one red cow, with crooked horns and short tail, about 7 years old; one yellow cow, with some white spots on her, about 4 years old. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, at No. 164 Sheffield-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE Great Conflagration," by Colbert & Chamberlin, associate editors of The Chicago Tribune; published by Chapin & Gulick; complete in one splendid octavo volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 illustrations (embracing 26 engravings), 532 pages in all, with the fullest (10x15 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also full accounts of the great North-western fires and the other great fires of the world. Be assured that you get hold of the right book. Enclose $1 and 50 cents for outfit and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, publisher, 13 South Green-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations. 20,000 of this book selling to one of any other published in the West. It is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the great fires of the West and world, contains 660 pages and 75 illustrations, on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 31 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY ARE being made by all good canvassers of either sex, with Livingstone, Cumulative Needle Books, and Fort Mountain; one agent sells 50 in five hours, another 17 in a day and a half; another 144 in less than a day; another 4 in one house, etc., etc. They are just the thing for holidays; everybody buys them at sight. Send for circular; sample and circular, 4 cts. W. R. West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LINNINGTON.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for ready-selling books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,800 poems from nearly 800 authors, the best selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Terms, enclose $2 for which full outfit will be sent. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 12 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH; EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE Home of God's People. The grandest and most successful new book out. One agent took 114 orders in 15 days. Our circulars (sent free) will give full particulars, terms, etc. Address K. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a new patented article of great utility and necessity in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Champion Block Plane, and the best Knife Cleaner in the market. J. W. BROWN & CO., 4 School-st., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS AND PRIZE PACKAGES. CHAS. HECK, 78 West Adams-st. Send orders for the holidays.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, lean, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; advice grand, newspaper notice avoided. Address P. O. Box 218, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, plates, and valuable personal property. Gold bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 3, 1 to and 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

WANTED—A SMALL-POX NURSE AT FOURTH house south of Thirty-seventh-st., on Butterfield.

WANTED—PERSONS IN WANT OF MEchanics or laborers can be supplied by calling on R. ADAMS, at the Shelter Committee Lodging House, corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts., before 1 p. m. on the day before the men are wanted.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH A SMART, active young man, or old man, who is a public speaker. A clergyman preferred. Address J. WALLER, 328 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—THE BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER rulers to meet at 53 South Canal-st., Sunday, at 2 p. m.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL SCHOONer, or in exchange for good South Side lots. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

WANTED—$1,500 WANTED FOR INVESTMENT in controlling coal and iron lands in Pennsylvania, alongside a new railroad, from which at least $15,000 (with a probability of much more) can be surely made in a few months. This is one chance in a lifetime. Who wants it? COAL & IRON, Tribune office.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the rains. CLEMENT & SAYER, 290 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to L. GELDER, 165 South Wells-st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, a set of books to write up out of business hours. Address DENNING, 262 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $5,000 and upward, by an old grain commission house. Address GRAIN COMMISSION, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

1 EAST EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A NICELY FURnished room, with first-class board, for two gentlemen, in a small family. References exchanged.

75 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD for two gentlemen, at $6 per week.

119 THIRD-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent with or without board to gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

156 SOUTH PEORIA ST.—BOARDERS wanted.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—First-class board. Transient, $2 per day; board, $5 per week.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE SINGLE FRONT room to rent, with board. Table boarders accommodated.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM, with board for two, in a private family.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, with alcove, on second floor, with or without board.

669 ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a handsomely furnished suite of front rooms. Also, one single room, with gas and fire.

929 WABASH-AV.—WALLER'S LADIES AND Gents dining rooms. Day board $5 per week. Furnished room to rent. Try our pure Mocha coffee with cream.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—$2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS to be well furnished, warmed, and lighted, on the West Side, with board for a gentleman and wife, with one child (a year and a half old), and nurse girl; the latter to occupy room with servants. A stable and gentle horse is wanted, and will be furnished. Address, with full particulars and terms, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 387 West Madison-st., in basement.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE PARTner with about $1,500 to $2,000 in a light manufacturing business with me, one willing to do some travelling. Address FRANK, Tribune office, with good references.

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELligent, and go-ahead man to take an interest in an established and valuable fruit drying business already established, near Chicago. The right kind of man can purchase a half interest with window or house or any good property. Address Lock Box 21, Clinton, Iowa.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Improvement of Its Navigation by Converting Certain Lakes into Reservoirs.

Speech of the Hon. J. W. Eddy, of Kane, in the Illinois Senate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Eddy, to wit:

WHEREAS, The chain of lakes extending from the Fox to the Desplaines River in the north part of the State may, by the construction of dams, be converted into reservoirs for holding in reserve the surplus waters of those rivers; and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of many who have investigated the subject that such surplus of water, if used when wanted, would so improve the navigation of the Illinois River as to greatly diminish, if not entirely avoid, the necessity of building the proposed locks and dams on said river, thereby saving large sums of money to the State Treasury; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Canal Commissioners be instructed to collect such data as may be within their command, and cause their engineer to make examination and preliminary survey of said lakes and surrounding marshes; and to report the result of such investigation, with an estimate of the cost of such improvement, to the General Assembly at as early a day as practicable, being the special order for to-day, at 10:15 a. m.,

being the special order, Mr. Eddy said:

MR. PRESIDENT: This resolution proposes an official investigation of a subject to which I have given much thought and some personal attention; and I now propose, in as brief a manner as possible, to present to the Senate some facts and figures, to the end that I may induce this General Assembly to order the examination proposed:

All will agree, Mr. President, that it is very desirable to improve the navigation of the Illinois River, not only that the local commerce may be accommodated, but that the revenues of the canal (now State property), may be swelled by the additional business which would thereby be drawn into its channel; and, if the river is to be improved, the question as to the most economical method of doing it is one which addresses itself with peculiar force to every Senator, and to all the people of the State, at the present time.

The plan heretofore proposed, and adopted in part, is to erect a series of locks and dams, not less than five in all, at a cost of about $500,000 each, involving an expenditure of $2,500,000 a sum which, in the present stringent state of financial affairs, has caused the most enthusiastic friends of the measure to pause and seriously consider whether the benefits to be derived will justify the expenditure of so large a sum.

Now, sir, the measure proposed by this resolution is emphatically an economic measure; and, if I can convince Senators that there is a probability even, that as great results can be accomplished for one-tenth part of that sum, they would be more than willing to surrender all of those pride of opinion as to plans, and unite in an honest endeavor to accomplish so desirable an object.

What is the plan proposed? It is simply to equalize the flow of water in the Illinois River by erecting dams upon the Fox and Desplaines, its principal tributaries, at the foot of the chain of lakes in McHenry and Lake Counties, and thereby converting those lakes into immense reservoirs, to hold in reserve the surplus waters of our spring-floods until such times as they may be needed for the purposes of navigation.

Whatever diversity of opinion there may be among Senators as to the utility of water as a beverage, all will agree that it is very desirable for navigation; and anyone at all acquainted with the Illinois River will admit that the annual flow of water therein is amply sufficient, if it could be controlled by such manner as to be used when needed.

In the investigation of this subject, it will be necessary to ascertain: 1. The additional amount of water needed in the river during the summer months of an ordinary dry season; 2. The length of time it will be needed; and 3. Whether the proposed reservoirs will be of sufficient capacity to supply the additional amount of water required. First, as to the amount required: Upon this head I have some data, and will give a letter from D. C. Jenne, Chief Engineer of Canal Commissioners, which, being semi-official, is more satisfactory, and more reliable than any other in my possession. This letter is in answer to a letter of inquiries addressed to him, at my request, by Samuel Parker, Esq., editor of the Henry Republican, and is as follows:

BOARD OF CANAL COMMISSIONERS,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
HENRY, ILL., November 24, 1871.

Samuel Parker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 18th inst. just received last evening. In reply to the interrogatories of Senator Eddy, I would say that the present volume of water flowing over the dam is 100,000 cubic feet per minute, at the lowest water, estimating that the water is about one inch deep. With water gauge about 125,000 feet per minute; but, as there is considerable flood-wood on the dams, which obstructs the flow of water, I call the volume about 100,000 cubic feet per minute.

The depth of water on bars below the dam, to Peoria, is from 4 to 5 feet. Below that point, it is from 3 to 4 feet, only on some of them at low water; and there are instances less than 3 feet. Above the dam, to LaSalle, there is now 3 feet on Tree-Top Bar, which is the shoalest bar.

Velocity of current at low water, 1 mile per hour, I think.

The width of the river, at low water, varies, but in no place is less than 400 feet, except, perhaps, at the Narrows, four miles above Peoria, which may not be over 300 feet, but is very deep.

This is written in great haste, on account of pressure of duties; but shall be happy to give more information, if desired, when I have more leisure. Respectfully yours, D. C. JENNE, Chief Engineer.

This gives us reliable data upon which to base our calculations in determining what amount of additional water will be required to produce a minimum depth of, say 5 feet, which, I am credibly informed, is amply sufficient for the ordinary purposes of navigation. Assuming, then, that the present depth of water over the shoalest bar is 3 feet, and that the depth required be 5 feet, the present volume of water—100,000 cubic feet per minute—would produce the additional 2 feet. Now, if the present volume of water—100,000 cubic feet per minute—produces a depth of 3 feet, we would say, without much thought, that two-thirds of that amount, or 66,000 cubic feet per minute, would produce the additional 2 feet. But this is not strictly correct, for it is found that, as the depth is increased, the width of the river and the velocity of the current are also increased, so that we must add about 50 per cent to the above calculation, which gives us about 100,000 cubic feet per minute as the additional amount required. (I give the round numbers for the sake of brevity.)

We will make another calculation, based upon Mr. Jenne's data:

Given width of river at low water, 400 feet; velocity of current, 1 mile per hour, 5,280 feet; additional depth required, 2 feet. It will require each hour a body of water 5,280 feet long, 400 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, or 4,224,000 cubic feet of water per hour.

Now, 70,000 cubic feet of water per minute will produce 4,200,000 cubic feet per hour, or will produce a body of water each hour 2 feet deep, 400 feet wide, and 5,280 feet (over a mile) long.

If these data are correct, then it will require 100,000 cubic feet of additional water per minute to produce the desired result. Having thus ascertained the amount required, we will next inquire as to the length of time this increased amount will be needed. If my sources of information are correct upon this point, there is usually sufficient water in the Illinois River up to and including the month of June; and the equinoctial storms, by the 1st of October, can be relied upon, ordinarily, to give a sufficient amount for the remainder of the season. Commencing on the 1st of July, and ending Oct. 1, would give us 90 days; but, as the decrease in the volume is gradual for, say, 40 days—ranging from nothing to 80,000 cubic feet per minute,—we can average this deficit and shorten the time 20 days. Then we have the amount required fixed at 80,000 cubic feet per minute, and the time fixed at 70 days.

I will now try and answer the third and most important question. Can we obtain this additional amount for this length of time? By reference to the map, it will be seen that there is a chain of lakes beginning on Fox River, at or a little above McHenry, in McHenry County, and extending north to and beyond the State line, and eastward to the Desplaines River.

The natural outlet of most of these lakes is through Fox River, but a portion of them flow through the Desplaines. They are about 20 in number, and are upon one general level. The largest of these are Pistakee, Fox, and Grass Lakes, and are a part of the channel of Fox River. The area of these lakes is about 30 square miles. They are bordered by high and well-defined banks, except the low and intermediate marshes, which are alternately overflowed, and left slightly above water, as the season happens to be wet or dry. These intermediate marshes are of a very large extent, quite peculiar in their nature, and of but very little value. For a more satisfactory description of them, I will quote from the fourth volume of the Geological Survey, page 128. In speaking of these lakes, the State Geologist says:

"The largest are those on the upper course of Fox River, near the McHenry County line—Pistakee, Fox, and Grass Lakes, which are from 4 to 5 miles in length, and a mile or more in breadth. The others seldom exceed 1 or 2 miles in area, and vary in character from quite land-locked ponds to shallow, grassy marshes, differing but little from the wet prairie or slough. Indeed, almost every intermediate form between the two may be found in this region. The larger lakes, in many instances, are themselves partly invaded with a growth of wild rice and various aquatic grasses and weeds; the matted stems of which, together with the floating confervæ vegetation, forming in some places a mass of sufficient buoyancy to support the weight of a man. This, however, this mat is penetrated, a stick or an oar may sometimes be thrust down for a depth of several feet, meeting with scarcely any more resistance than is given by its own buoyancy. There are in Lake County, including the smaller ones, some 20 or 30 of these lakes or ponds. Their average extent is, perhaps, nearly 1 square mile."

Wise host Smith, of the "River Side House," McHenry Village, also gave our party some interesting facts in relation to the topography of the country. He informed us that, in the spring of 1855, he and three others concluded to build a dam at that point, four miles below the foot of Pistakee Lake, and invested $1,000 each for that purpose. That, when they had raised their dam about ten feet, complaints began to come in thick and fast of great damage from overflowing, and among others was the owner of the mills at Wilmot, 18 miles above, who came down fortified with affidavits that the water had been raised on him full three feet. Mr. Smith assured him that he had not the least doubt as to the correctness of his statement, for the people at Algonquin, 20 miles below, had made the same complaint. I did not like to vouch for the correctness of this statement, if Mr. Smith were not a constituent of my friend, the Senator from Boone, who was not for the further fact that I was fully satisfied that it was true, by his friend "Hank" McLean. But, whether correct or not, it serves to illustrate two points of some value: first, the extreme flatness of this country, and the great extent of country subjected to overflow by a dam at that point; and, second, the disposition of the human family, to "ache before they are hurt," or, in other words, to magnify their damages when interfered with by any great public enterprise.

MR. KEHR. I would like to ask the Senator from Kane a question. Is it not possible that, at some day in the future, the marshes and swamps in the space of may be reclaimed by drainage, as has been and is being done in other parts of the State, so as to render them more valuable for agricultural purposes than they can ever become as reservoirs of water? And would not the money required in your proposed enterprise be more economically applied, to accomplish the desired object, to locks and dams upon the Illinois River itself?

MR. EDDY. I will answer. The Senator from Pulaski will understand that the channel of Fox River is through this chain of lakes, and to drain them would in a degree be like draining Lake Peoria; and it cannot be done without great expense; and, in my opinion, the land would be worth more for the uses of navigation than for agricultural purposes, even if valued at $50 per

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Improvement of Its Navigation by Converting Certain Lakes into Reservoirs.

Speech of the Hon. J. W. Eddy, of Lake, in the Illinois Senate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Eddy, to-

WHEREAS, The chain of lakes extending from near the Illinois River in the north part of Lake county, by the construction of dams, can be used into reservoirs for holding in reserve the surplus waters of those rivers; and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of many who have given the subject that such surplus of water could be used when needed, so improve the navigation of the Illinois River as to greatly increase, if not entirely avoid, the necessity of deepening the present locks and dams on said river, thereby saving large sums of money to the people; therefore,

Be resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Canal Commissioners be instructed to collect such data as may within their control, and cause their engineer to make an examination and preliminary survey of said lakes and surrounding marshes; and that he desist and report to the next session of the Legislature the result of such investigation, with estimate of the cost of such improvement, to the end that the General Assembly at as early a day as practicable may make the special order for to-morrow, at 11 a. m.

On the special order, Mr. Eddy said:

MR. PRESIDENT: This resolution proposes an investigation of a subject to which I have given much thought and some personal attention, and I know people, in as brief a manner as possible, to present to the Senate some facts and views in the end that I may submit the following resolution, to order the examination proposed:

I will agree, Mr. President, that it is very important to improve the navigation of the Illinois River, not only that the local commerce may be accommodated, but that the revenue of the State property, may be benefited by the increased business which would thereby be attracted to its channel; and, if the river is to be improved, the question as to the most economical method of doing it is one which addresses itself to the practical force to every Senator, and to all the people of the State, at the present time.

The plan proposed, and adopted in part, is to erect a series of locks and dams, not less than 12 feet, at a cost of about $500,000, involving an expenditure of $6,000,000—a sum which, in the present stringent state of financial affairs, is beyond the means of any State to command. The most enthusiastic friends of the proposition do not claim that the work could be finished within the next two years, and the estimates

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871.

VENERABLE VIRGINIA.

There was a convention held in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 13th inst., to adopt measures to promote immigration to that State, and the proceedings is like reading the accounts of similar meetings in that State in the ante-revolutionary period. The convention was made up of the notables of Virginia. A committee, consisting of two Majors, two Colonels, and one Judge, reported a list of officers, consisting of three "Honorables," three Generals, five Colonels, five Majors, and one "Esquire." The Committee of Resolutions was made up of three Colonels, three Majors, one Governor, and one doctor. The principal orators were clergymen. The speeches, if made anywhere else, would be amusing. All wanted immigrants, but nobody wanted Northern men. One of the orators wanted no other immigrants than Evangelical Protestants. The main cry, however, was for "small capitalists," who would come to the State and plant their money to the land-owners. Mere laborers were not desired particularly, though they would be tolerated. They wanted a large number of men who would come there with small capital either to lend money or to lease and improve the lands. The old theory of a landed aristocracy, as distinct from the laborers, still holds its own in Virginia. White labor would be preferred to negro labor, if it would keep in its proper place. There is the rub. These venerable gentlemen in Virginia insist upon retaining the ownership of the soil in the hands of the old families. They do not or will not comprehend that the man in Europe who leaves for America with his family does so to better his condition. He can get wages enough as a farm-hand at home to support himself, but there is no outlook for the future; if he stays there, his children will work their lives out as he does. He comes to America that he may own the soil he cultivates; and that his children after him may own the land they cultivate. For this purpose he takes land under the Homestead law, or he works for wages, those wages being applied to the payment of part of the farm on which he works, which is to be his own.

If these gentlemen in Virginia will have their land surveyed into sections, with their halves and quarters, and will offer them at low prices to actual residents, and offer the men work at wages in the meantime, they will eventually get an immigrant population such as has peopled the West. Men from New England, and the North generally, will take the now untilled lands of Virginia, and make them productive by their own labor. So will men prosper whose lands are cultivated by one class and owned by another. The foremost workman on a farm must be the man who owns it. When these Colonels, Judges, Majors, and Generals offer to the outside world the lands of Virginia to be the property of the men who are to work them, and when they consent to resign political power to the producers of the State, then the "small capitalists"—the men who produce annually all they consume, and something more, may turn their steps to the ancient Commonwealth. If, however, the State does not want this class of population, it will have to continue as it is, with one-fifth of the population it could support, and with mines of coal and iron, richer than gold, unworked, inaccessible, and almost unknown. Possessing everything needed to invite population, and to become the greatest Commonwealth in the Union, Virginia is in the race because of the Bourbonic habits, ideas, and speech of her venerable statesmen.

THE TAX ON SUGAR.

There is no greater outrage upon the public than the manner in which the duty on sugar is levied under the tariff act. The tax on sugar produces a large amount of revenue, but unlike the tax on coffee, only part of the tax paid by the people is paid into the Treasury. The tax is thus levied: On all molasses, 5 cents per gallon; on syrup of sugar-cane juice, 1 1-2 cents per pound; on raw Muscovado sugar, not above No. 7 Dutch Standard, 1 5-4 cents per pound; same, above 7 and under 10, 2 cents; above 10 and not over 12, 2 3-4 cents; above 12 and not over 16, 3 cents; above 16 and not over 20, 3 1-4 cents per pound; over 20, and all refined sugar, 4 cents per pound. The whole amount of sugar imported into the United States for the twelve months ending in June, 1871, was 1,190,359,215 pounds; of this amount 1,304,180 was refined, or ready for use when imported. Taking the proportions of previous year importations and applying them to this year's imports, it is safe to estimate that 90 per cent of this sugar was not over No. 10 Dutch standard, and that 9 3-4 per cent more was not over No. 13. Not a pound of this sugar was refined as imported, and had to go to the refineries, or was manufactured into candies, or otherwise.

It will be seen, therefore, that all foreign sugars, so far advanced as to be fit for use by the public, pay an average tax of 3 cents per pound; and on other sugar that can be called refined pay a tax of 4 cents. The people, therefore, pay a tax of 3 to 4 cents on all imported sugar they use, while the refiners get their sugar by paying a tax of 1 1-2 to 2 cents per pound. Now just here comes in the protection. The refiners collect from the public, in addition to their cost and profit for refining, at least 1 cent per pound by way of bounty. Taking the whole amount of sugar as stated 1,190,359,215 pounds, we have as the amount of tax paid by the public, at the rate of 3 cents per pound, $35,710,776, of which the government receives $25,807,184, and the refiners get $11,903,592. This is taxation with a vengeance. The portion of the tax paid by the people on sugar, which does not go into the Treasury but is paid over to the refiners, exceeds the entire tax paid by the whole people on coffee.

If any person in Congress was to propose to impose a tax of 1 per cent per pound on sugar, or coffee, or tea, for the support of Jones, Brown, and Robinson, as a pension to them and their heirs, he would invoke the indignation of the people; but the act of Congress of July, 1870, setting apart this one cent a pound as a bounty to sugar refiners was as directly intended for their benefit as if they had been named specifically in the act.

This legislation is the more odious because it is against common right. The duties on sugar ought to be specific, or *ad valorem*. All sugars ought to pay the same tax per pound, or they ought to pay a tax according to their value. In either case, the United States could import sugars ready for general use without being compelled to pay an additional tax to refiners. The present tax is an outrage. It prohibits the use of sugars that are advanced far enough to require no refining, and compels the people to pay bounty to men for a mechanical operation which, if done elsewhere, would cost us nothing.

When the son of the Czar comes to Chicago, it is to be hoped that the city authorities, hotel proprietors, and all others concerned will receive him civilly—indeed, heartily; but we doubt if his arrival among us will excite such a general furor as it did in New York. We have some snobs, but we haven't the positive genius for snobbery which New York has developed. For instance, even without our fire, it would have been many years before we should see in a Chicago paper, as we do in the New York *Mail*, an advertisement announcing that Scando "has now on exhibition the Duval parlor suite and reception chair used by His Imperial Highness at the grand ball given at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, November 29." If Alexis gets treated to a brand new chair to sit in in Chicago, he may congratulate himself upon the fact, and may also depend upon his Imperial self being devoted straightway to the accommodation of some democratic traveller (native have no time to sit down),—anything but set up on a dais or pedestal and be gazed at by sighing spinsters.

COERCING THE ELEMENTS.

A correspondent (T. H. D., of St. Louis) remarks truly that "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." The purpose of our correspondent's letter, however, is to remind us that, if we had gone to work and got up a good smart rain-storm just before Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lamp (and we beg Mrs. O'L.'s pardon if we erroneously attribute such an act to her cow), we needn't have had any great conflagration at all. This is, as will be perceived, an afterwarning, so far as the late conflagration is concerned, but must, we suppose, be accepted as a forewarning as to the *next* conflagration.

To get up a first-class rainy period is to T. H. D. no serious job—by no means. His *modus operandi* is thus described:

But how to make it rain when water is very much needed: This is easily done by firing into the air four or five successive projectiles, containing about 100 pounds of powder, a half a mile from each other, and with a quarter or half an hour between each discharge. If I had been in person of means, I certainly would have gone to Chicago when I heard of the fire, and sent up the powder. To several persons I mentioned the subject, but they only laughed at the idea.

We greatly regret, not only that our correspondent's acquaintances were so ill-mannered as to laugh at his idea, but that his means were so limited that he could not have come hither after the fire, with a few of his 100-pound shells. If he could have thought of it a day or two sooner, and got his projectiles into the enemy's ranks a little while *before* the fire, he could have been of still more benefit to us. As it was, ex-Alderman Hildreth, who had nearly a monopoly of the gunpowder supply, and who touched off enough, according to our correspondent's figuring, to flood the whole Northwest with rain-water, only succeeded in bringing down a dozen houses about their owners' ears, and the owners about his own ears. Nevertheless, there was a shower that night—a very little one, to be sure—and nobody can tell for certain whether it was not caused by the powder-kegs which Hildreth kicked in with his boot, or by the 100-pound projectiles which T. H. D. would have brought from St. Louis if he had had the means at his command.

This theory of producing a rainfall by means of explosions is by no means a new one. Treatises have been written upon it, founded mainly upon the fact which T. H. D. cites, viz.: that most great battles have been followed by showers of rain; reinforced by the fact that it is a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere which brings about storms. A Chicago gentleman published a volume, of no mean ability, devoted to proving that droughts can always be prevented by a resort to firearms. But none of these scientific people have ever yet put their theory to any such crucial test as should satisfy all skeptics of its correctness, albeit we have had plenty of dry weather for them to experiment upon.

It seems to be an unreasonable experiment at present, else we would ask the City Council to devote a few of their 100-pound bombshells to the use of T. H. D., for an actual trial of his plan. Something more serviceable to Chicago just now (and our correspondent seems disposed to benefit Chicago, even at the risk of being hanged by his fellow-St. Louisans) would be a device for bringing about a thaw, so that our thousands of workmen may go on and rear up the walls of the new Chicago. Rather than waste any tears over the spilt milk of the O'Leary stable, or any powder over the to-be-spilt water of the cloudy vault, let us devise an apparatus for producing a mild and equable spell of weather, like our old-fashioned Illinois winters. We have no hesitation in assuring our correspondent that, if he can get up a good thaw and fetch it to Chicago, he could make money by letting it out at so much a front foot *per diem*.

EXIT FISK, JR.

The anti-Erie forces are just now pouring a fire of shot and shell into the Fisk stronghold from their heaviest columbiads, and with a distinctness and energy which have already made some serious projectiles, opposed the weak spots of that doomed combination. The amount of chirography which appeared upon the walls of Belshazzar's palace is insignificant compared with the inscriptions which every day appear upon the walls of Erie, foreshadowing the downfall of Fisk. The Heath-Raphael forces threaten him from one quarter; the Atlantic & Great Western and Sickles combination from another; the honest American stockholders from another; and now Miss Mansfield comes on the second circle of investment. As the New Year does not witness the collapse of the Erie Ring, then there is no virtue in honesty.

Mansfield, Fisk, Jr., Prince of Erie, Admiral of the New London Navy, Commander of the Ninth Regiment, friend of Mansfield, and hero of Black Friday, is struggling in the toils slowly but surely enveloping him. The Yankee peddler is always garrulous, cunning, shrewd, and facetious, and Fisk has not forgotten his early training. He still chatters and smirks, and tries to drive a good bargain, as he did when he drove his load of tin-pans and brooms over the Vermont hills. His last operation is peculiar to himself, and shows that, among all his other accomplishments, he is an adept at blackmailing. The success of this man is due not to simple effrontery than any other quality. By means of this check he has forced simpler people into positions which compelled a compromise on their part, and added to his ill-gotten gains. The moment in which he met the Mansfield, however, was the one which sealed his doom. We do not know whether she yielded to his seductive wiles easily or reluctantly. It is enough that she yielded, and shared her position to him with opera bouffe prima donnas and other riff-raff. For a time she enjoyed his opulence, and all was rosy. She wormed herself into his secrets, and in his careless moments, over the Verzenay and raisins, he told her of what lay nearest his heart. When separated from her, he wrote to her, divulging affairs of business that any man of ordinary common sense would have kept to himself. Some little financial transactions occur between them, in which he becomes indebted to her, giving her his notes for the indebtedness. But no sky is so clear that it is not sometimes overcast. Perhaps the Mansfield charms began to wane. Perhaps the beauties of the ballet and the queens of opera-bouffe aroused the green-eyed monster. Whatever might be the cause, at last came a rupture. One of the developments of that rupture has been a suit to recover the value of those notes, and a threat to make public the contents of certain letters. And now comes in play the masterly strategy of Fisk. He gets the letters placed in the custody of Sweeney, and attempts to prevent their publication by an injunction. In these letters he had exposed the connection of two prominent Boston bankers with the proceedings of Black Friday, and certain other social operations, the publication of which would cause both a moral and a financial sensation at the Hub. He reminds the Boston bankers of that fact, and the Boston bankers hurry on to New York to make a compromise with the Mansfield. It results in a settlement satisfactory to her, if not to them, so rumor says. It could not be carried out at once, however, as Fisk demanded further exactions, to which they would not agree. Finally, it was agreed that, if the case before the Justice were postponed, the claims should be definitely settled. In pursuance of this arrangement, the Mansfield failed to appear, and the case went over for three weeks. This masterly stroke of Fisk's, however, is likely to be the finishing touch on his manipulation of bankers and courts. The details of the plot have leaked out. The court will vindicate itself. The injunction against the publication of the letters will be lifted, and, although Fisk has taken care of the originals, both the Mansfield and our New York paper have certified copies of them, and they will ere long see the light. From the latest reports it would appear that the Boston bankers have not yet made their "settlement with the Mansfield. It is now too late to make it. The letters must come out, and with them the expose of his and their crimes. It matters little whom those letters compromise. It matters little, the pittance Fisk owes to Mansfield, or whether that fascinating creature ever gets it or not. If this impudent railroad-thief, witness-suborner, court-corrupter, and jury-briber has put pen to paper in acknowledgment of his own crimes and those of others, let the country have the confession as soon as possible. The consbustions of indignant honesty already formed against him assure his financial fate. Now, let an honest grand jury have the letters and the testimony of those whom they compromise. It is not enough that he shall be ousted from his opportunities longer to rob Erie; he must be punished for his crimes, and the principle established that it is unsafe for a man to be a scoundrel and hope to escape by his assurance. Whatever may occur, the entire country has reason for congratulation that the days of this charlatan and public plunderer are numbered. It is only to be hoped that justice may overtake him before he flees the country like a common sneak. For all such as Fisk, whatever they may appear on the surface, are sneaks at bottom.

The labor question, which is beginning to assume importance in this country, has come up in a very practical shape in England, which demands immediate answer. The telegraph clerks have struck, and their strike has assumed such formidable dimensions that the Postmaster General has ordered all the postal clerks to learn telegraphy. Another threatened strike is that of the railway employes, including engineers, guards, signalmen, ticket-takers, firemen, and policemen. An immense meeting of these men was held recently at Southwark, the proceedings at which show that these men are not only hardly worked and insufficiently paid, but that they are fairly ground into the dirt by the great corporations which employ them. There are many thousands of these men in England, and, if they carry out their strike, it must necessarily involve almost chaotic confusion in the operation of railroads. The soullessness of these corporations is perhaps best shown by an extract or two from the things said at that meeting:

A porter on the Southeastern line then came forward, and said he and five other porters stood each, at a certain station, 13 1-2 hours a day for 366 days in the year—not six days in the week, but seven. Others—yes, all the Sundays in the year were cut out, and 313 working days were taken, it would be found that each worked 13 1-2 hours a day every day of the year. (Cries of "Shame.") Was it not time, the porter asked, they should make a start of some sort? He suffered fully as much as the engine-driver in existence, and it was full time they should come forward with a bold front and demand their rights. (Cheers.)

A shunter said he had been employed for two and a half years at Charing Cross, and every one of them knew that station was one of the busiest it was, as nearly four hundred trains ran in and out of it during the day. Well, he worked seven and a half hours a day one week, and thirteen and a half hours a day another; and when, as now, they were short handed, they were put on for another hour and a half. (Shame.) Some of his mates had to go from Charing Cross to Bricklayer's Arms, and he heard that they often had to walk to Waterloo, which added two hours to each man's duty. (Shame.)

A driver on the line also testified that he had kept a record of his time for six weeks; that the least number of hours he had labored in one week was 63, and the greatest 112. For this exacting and laborious demand upon their time, they received a weekly stipend of 16 shillings, or $4. For this paltry pittance, these men have done their responsible duties year after year without repining, and now only ask that ten hours shall constitute a day's work, and that they shall have payment for overtime and Sunday work. The life of these men is a degraded, slavish existence, and either emancipation must speedily come, or a social revolution.

Congress adjourned on Thursday without passing the Amnesty bill. Under the lead of Senator Morton, the Senate encumbered the bill so as to defeat its object, and it then dropped. The Senator from Indiana is afraid of another rebellion; he welcomes to the Senate and to the House every adventurer from the North who, by fraud and general corruption, if not military coercion, can get the forms of an election; he thinks the filling of the Custom Houses and all other of the Federal offices in the South with carpet-baggers, who seek these places for the plunder they yield, an evidence that our civil service is better than any other on the face of the globe; but his patriotic heart cannot endure the thought of admitting to an office of any kind any man who was engaged in the rebellion and is not now a Republican.

The State of North Carolina was Republican until the official enormities of its government compelled the people to elect a decent Democratic Legislature, to the credit of civil government, deposed the Governor. The change was not too soon. The State is hopelessly insolvent. So overwhelming are the debts that no person moves into the State, and those having taxable property that is movable take it elsewhere. This same Legislature elected ex-Governor Vance to the United States Senate. Against this election the impeached Governor Holden protests, and finds in Morton a champion. Morton demanded that the Amnesty bill should be so amended as to exclude Vance, and Sherman and Conkling came to demand until he had whipped in enough to carry it. This was the death of the Amnesty bill. It was an Amnesty bill with amnesty left out. It was a bill to perpetuate political pains and penalties. Having defeated this long-demanded act of justice and humanity, Mr. Morton and his friends adjourned to celebrate, in a pious manner, the birth of the Prince of Peace, of Mercy, and of Freedom.

Let us hope that this is not the end of this matter; and that Senators will come back after the holidays prepared to repeal everything on the statute-book which keeps alive political proscription, and deprives the people of any State of the right to elect honest and competent public officers.

We do not recall the time when the small-pox contagion was so prevalent throughout nearly all the cities of the Union as it is at present. Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Milwaukee, and St. Louis are all in a state of panic about it, and it is decidedly epidemic, though to a less degree, in New York, Chicago, and many other large cities. So far as Chicago is concerned, however, we have not so much small-pox as we have been credited with. A paragraph or two have gone out by telegraph, announcing that the disease had become epidemic here, and, as anything concerning Chicago obtains more ready currency than if it concerned any other city, there has been more talk in the newspapers about Chicago small-pox than the actual circumstances justified. We have had, it would seem, just enough of the dangerous contagion to prompt our medical authorities to active exertions, and the people generally to suitable precautions. A dozen or two deaths have served to set the whole population to vaccinating and taking such pains to prevent the spread of the disease as will undoubtedly make its career short in Chicago. As an example or two of the vigor with which vaccination is being prosecuted, we mention that, within a week from this, there will have been fully 50,000 vaccinations performed through the instrumentality of the Relief Society alone. Besides the efforts which the organization is making, through its medical department, the Board of Health is operating very thoroughly in the public schools and all other places accessible to the physicians, and private citizens, of classes not reached by any of these agencies, are attending to their own cases. We look for an early disappearance of the epidemic. Chicago has enjoyed the best record as to small-pox of any large city in the Union, and promises to maintain the same through the present flurry.

The Japanese have taken a new departure. Having broken through their venerable conservatism, they have now started out in quest of nineteenth-century civilization with the vigor and determination which are usually characteristic of new converts. The time-honored practice of hari-kari has been abandoned, and the Japanese who is "weary of the world" no longer takes his departure from it by the vulgar slitting of his abdomen, but by the more refined and elegant operation on the throat, either by razor or hoose, which characterizes good European society. Japanese students are already studying in our universities. Young Japanese of noble blood are travelling in our midst, observing our customs and institutions. And now comes news from Japan that the Emperor has ordered that the Japanese women shall have the amplest opportunities for education, and that the Buddhist priests shall no longer practice their temple mummeries, but go to work at some mechanical pursuit, and earn an honest livelihood. The Emperor evidently means business, and, having set out upon the work of civilization, is determined to have all there is of it. Lest we hope that His Majesty, in his newly-awakened zeal, may not be so hasty as to accept the recent Ring developments of stealing and swindling in this country as necessities of civilization. If he transplants a single case of it, it will spread like the small-pox, and may cause him to regret that he ever forsook the good old ways of his fathers.

The Memphis Chamber of Commerce recently proposed to the St. Louis body of the same name a joint convention to prepare a plan of expenditure by the General Government to redeem the lowlands of the Mississippi; for the diversion of rivers by means of canals; for the preservation of the navigability of the Ohio River; for a canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and a ship-canal from New Orleans to the sea. As these several works would, in the aggregate, only involve the expenditure of $100,000,000, the same convention might include the completion of the steamboat canal from the Kanawha River to Richmond; a like canal from Chattanooga to Savannah; the improvement of the Platte River to make it navigable from its mouth to its source; the purchase and enlargement of the Erie Canal, and a canal around the falls of the Upper Missouri. When the government goes into the river and canal business at all, it should go in largely, say to the extent of $500,000,000.

If the government is to become a mere machine to collect taxes to be expended in works of internal improvement, it ought to go into the business extensively. If it is an ascertained fact that the country is not taxed enough, and that prosperity is proportioned to the increase of taxes, the canal business affords as good an opening as any other. It is an admirable plan to sink money, and to create a perpetual demand for more. When Memphis and St. Louis meet to prepare their schedule, they ought not to hesitate because of the amount of money involved.

We have received a number of letters—we print two—in which reference is made to the list of donations acknowledged by the Chicago Aid and Relief Society. The society, as a matter of course, only acknowledges what was received by it, and has nothing to do with the countless contributions made in all parts of the country to other societies and to private persons. The citizens of Cincinnati, for instance, raised $111,000, which was expended by committees of their own selection. Detroit, in like manner, contributed and expended $40,000 in the same way. Louisville, in money and provisions, contributed nearly $175,000, and St. Louis, also, in the most liberal manner, in addition to what is acknowledged by the society. Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Buffalo, and hundreds of other cities and towns, sent hither, under charge of their own committees, or to other persons and organizations, timely and substantial aid. The Stewart and Bonner donations were also committed to personal hands. The full history and measure of what has been done by the good people of all parts of the country has yet to be written. The receipts of the Relief and Aid Society form but a part of the world's generous relief to stricken Chicago.

We print the speech of Senator Eddy, of Kane County, in the Legislature, upon his proposition to preserve a depth of water in the Illinois River by a supply, in seasons of low water, from reservoirs in the lakes on the Fox River. In the northern part of the State, extending over the Wisconsin line, is a series of lakes, through many of which Fox River runs. These lakes are mostly natural basins. The general plan is, by dams, to lock up in these lakes a supply of water which, during the season of low water in the Illinois River, may be allowed to escape, giving to the latter the amount needed to secure navigation at seasons. This plan is now, as applied to large rivers, and it is a question for engineers to determine how successful it is likely to prove. Mr. Eddy has given the subject much thought, and presents an array of facts and figures to sustain the feasibility of the plan he proposes. What he asks the Legislature to do now, is to order an inquiry into the subject.

From a statement furnished by the Comptroller of New York city, it appears that the net fees paid to Henry Starkweather, the Collector of Assessments, during the past four years, have been $804,397.06, or over $200,000 per year. The Collector is appointed by the Commissioner of Public Works, and the name of the latter is Tweed. Comment is unnecessary, except as showing the number of golden eggs that will be sacrificed when the neck of the goose itself is wrung.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Republicans of Natchez, Miss., elected their candidates for Aldermen on the 14th inst. by an average majority of eighty-five votes.

—Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, the recent editor of the New York *Eve*, and in an introductory address declares that his paper will support the cause of Reform, and endeavor to promote harmony between all citizens in the interests of progress and good government. The *Eve* will be, he says, non-partisan, but American and Republican.

—It is proposed to hold a convention in Philadelphia early in the new year for the purpose of forming a National Catholic Total Abstinence Union. The number of members of State unions is now 80,000, and it is thought that a closer connection between them will enable them to work more effectively. The signatures of the Presidents of the State unions to a call for the proposed convention are now being secured by those interested in the movement.

—It is the fashion for a bride, after her reception, to slip on the oldest black silk dress she owns, and, with her husband, slip down the back staircase and out of the basement door, where they jump into a carriage, and are off on their wedding tour without bidding any one good by.

Broken Bricks Make Good Walls.

ELK GROVE, Dec. 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is fully expected that an immense amount of building material will be required in the early spring and following summer, and we have every reason to believe that the demand will be far greater than the supply, unless it may be within a reasonable distance of Chicago; and hence it is that it should be made known that all broken brick can be used to great advantage, and will, probably, make as good and strong inside walls as new brick, by leaving a space of four or six inches between the inner and outer course, which can be partly filled with small pieces of refuse brick, and then filled in with a concrete composed of sand, gravel, and lime. This will set as hard as a rock, and make a wall strong enough to bear any kind of roofing. Should broken bricks be used for outside walls, those having three straight sides can be used for the outer course, then with two for the inner course, leaving a space, as above, for the refuse brick and concrete. Should the building not look well enough to suit the owner, the outside walls can be rough-casted; this is proof against fire, and makes a perfect appearance. I have seen many brick houses in England, that had stood about a century, coated over with rough-casting, which gave them the appearance of granite, and new houses, besides being the means of great preservation. A building of this description, with a roof covered with tiles, and a small piece of window and doors, would not be likely to take fire from any other burning building. The reason that the people of England do not lie in peopards every hour and dream of fire, is because fire in the cities of Europe occurs so rarely, their houses being made of just such material as our American dwellings ought to be. If we wish to avoid such dreadful conflagrations as we have lately witnessed, and in future try to save the lives and fortunes of our people, we must not rebuild the city with such inflammable wooden buildings as the great majority of those already destroyed, when we have all the ingredients for the composition of solid architecture that would be so little liable to destruction by fire.

M. L. CURTIS.

Relief Contributions.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in this morning's paper that Portsmouth, Ohio, in contributions to Chicago is credited with only $20. I wish to say a word in behalf of Portsmouth:

Mrs. J. C. Gethen, 540 Wabash-av., and Mrs. Kriegh, West Washington street, and myself, have each received from the Portsmouth Relief Society, for private distribution to sufferers from the fire, five large boxes of clothing, and the most material, and nicely made. Please give them the credit due them, and oblige

ELLA HOLMAN, 70 West Madison street.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your recapitulation of the amounts donated by the different cities in the Union to the Chicago Relief, St. Louis is put down for $10,000 only, and Cincinnati is not even mentioned. It cannot possibly be that the report is issued as correct and exhaustive. If so, there is the large amounts collected on Change at both the above places on the 16th of October? Yours, etc.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21. INQUIRER.

WASHINGTON.

Abolition of the Revenue Commissionership---Why?

The Quaker Policy---Tipton vs. Newman.

The Geroli Romance---Men and Things.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

ABOLITION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The movement to abolish the Internal Revenue Commissionership, by Senator Sumner, is a bold and radical measure, and some persons allege that it is made in the interest of Secretary Boutwell. Others assume that it is Sumner's own suggestion, and that, not being disposed to get into quarrels about the New York Custom House, which is outside of his ball-wick, or about revenue reform, on which he is non-committal, or the civil service, about which he is comparatively indifferent, being a keen party-man, he has chosen the Revenue Bureau as a prominent, salient, and legitimate subject of attack.

THE BUREAU IN THE PAST.

There is no question that the present Commissioner belongs to a much lower and smaller grade of men than his predecessors. This department has been handled by Boutwell himself, and Delano gave it the largest efficiency. Under Rollins, of New Hampshire,—a chatty, weak, inefficient man,—the bureau got into a set of little gutter squabbles, which reduced its dignity; and, meanwhile, the whiskey-ring rushed in, and had things pretty much as they liked. This bureau, miserably handled as it was at that time, was, nevertheless, a leading source of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and Commissioner Rollins did his ineffective best to convict Andy.

Delano, of Ohio, was a man not without application, a knowledge of business principles, and considerable force of administration; but he was cunning, afraid of politicians, and his main province was to keep his bureau so square with Congress that complaint would be rare at that end of the Capital. Grant never knew anything about it, scarcely even about results; and Delano, ascertaining, early in the day, that the President had no great love for his superior, Boutwell, threw the influence of his office against the Secretary, and rode Boutwell down to a higher post when the Groton greser got him foul on the Bailey defalcation and other matters of that sort, and he clearly appreciated the fact that Boutwell would be well would beat him on as bad terms as were afterward dealt out to Pleasonton.

PLEASONTON AND JEALOUSY.

Pleasonton, against whom much has been written, was really a very zealous officer. He was a little *passe* and old-bachelor-like, and had inclinations to marriage; but this must not be forgotten, by the observer in national politics, that the old type of a West Point officer is the best seasoned, most honorable, and efficient type of public servant. Pleasonton, however, made the mistake—if mistake it was, being on the right side—of paying very little attention to the politicians, and supposing that the President, who had called him to that place through the advice of General Ingalls and others, would manfully sustain him. He, therefore, adopted this view of things, and came down on Boutwell about the income-tax, appeared in person before Congressional Committees of the time, and, being in many respects more of a cosmopolitan and less provincial than Boutwell, he was really making points and heading against that grim Secretary all the time he had the place.

BOUTWELL'S GAME OF BLUFF.

Boutwell is an unscrupulous, tyrannical party antagonist, and he is well aware of his peculiarity among the people of the time. He knew that great aggregations of men, like the Pennsylvania Dutch, could comprehend his obtuse plan of paying off all the debt as soon as possible. I have met men, whose heart-strings he had to wring it. He relied upon large effects to sustain him, such as the monthly return of so much debt extinguished; and he knew that, however philosophical might be Sumner's proclaim upon his conduct, the voting public whom Grant required in the event of his renomination could only take in the fact that here was a Secretary with a fixed policy, and that, so far as his department was concerned, it showed out brilliantly, although, perhaps, ruinously on some other lines. Boutwell made up his mind to crush out Pleasonton, and he used, to accomplish it, all the dissatisfied political forces. The Secretary and Commissioner differed at last on every subject. Pleasanton thought he was making points with the tax-payers which would recound to Grant's advantage, but Boutwell knew that Grant dared not back him in the issue of himself (Boutwell) going out of the Cabinet. Grant's advisers—Morton, Cameron, Howe, Hamlin, Conkling, and the others—told him the same story—that under all circumstances, he must not force Boutwell into a resignation; and yet it is probable that Boutwell might have had the credit of going out of the Cabinet, had Grant possessed the boldness to put the case. It was a game of bluff. There exists little doubt amongst observing men that Pleasonton's position, whether scientifically taken or not, were honest ones and politic at first; but Boutwell had made himself appear the great bastion of the Administration fortress. Whenever Grant's friends go into a campaign like this now on foot, it is to the great saving of interest and paying off the principal of the national debt. Remove Boutwell and this true appeal loses its example. Therefore, it was that Senator Grant, that, whenever an issue came between Boutwell and his dearest friend,—if such he has,—the latter was pushed down rather than Boutwell go out. Indications existed that, if Boutwell had gone out at a certain time, it might have wrecked the Administration in public confidence. For example, at the time when Sumner, and New England at large, flew off on the San Domingo question, and on the removal of Sumner from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Boutwell to retain Boutwell, Grant sent Pleasonton adrift.

DOUGLASS.

Pleasonton's successor, Douglass, is a country Pennsylvanian, flippant and facile in address, shallow in character, and generally reputed here to be one of Simon Cameron's rural politicians. General Pleasonton made the point against him that more than $3,000 deficit appeared in his accounts as Collector of the District of Erie, Pennsylvania. This it stands: An officer of the army of meritorious service, and with a wide latitude of observation and command, and a representative of the Empire State, must quit his place to be succeeded by a chap from the corner of Pennsylvania, who is without a history, and probably without any such figures than comes to him through tricky manipulations of agricultural politics. Discovering this fact, Mr. Sumner takes the bull by the horns, and proposes to abolish the Executive Bureau of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and merge this thing in the larger direction of the Treasury system.

TATE.

Chadband, editor of the *Gospel Horse*, sends me his paper with an article on the propriety of putting Thaddeus Stevens in the constitution. It was immediately contributed to my trunk-maker. When Rip Van Winkle went up into the Catskills, he took one of the contemporary church organs—far superior to those now existing—for gun-wadding. Induced by his prevailing idleness to read it, he slept for twenty years, to the consternation of his dog Snyder. Nothing of the sort for me! *Genuine snoozings!*

THEE AND THOU.

The Quaker *versus* the military policy is based upon the passage that "The Penn is mightier than the sword." I have an Commissioner remarked thus astutely to me last week: "A Quaker is the shrewdest type of man. He believes in peace; but he drives his bargain. He acts on mutual qualities of fellow-man, savage or Christian; but he makes those equities incline toward civilization. Keeping to the letter of docility, he is endowed with the comprehensive blessing of moral courage. And, if anybody can reconcile the Indian to his destiny, it is that same Quaker.

This recalls to me a passage from Parkman's History of Pontiac's Conspiracy (pp. 73-75):

Their (the Quakers') affection for the injured race was inflamed into a sort of benevolent fanaticism. The more solid of the sect would earnestly confess that an Indian could do no wrong. In their view, he was always sinned against, always the innocent victim; and, when the woods were full of furious savages, these peaceful settlers butchered by hundreds, and wretched fugitives flying across the Susquehanna, a large part among the Quakers, secure by their Pantagruelian breadths, could not see the necessity of waging even a defensive war against their favorite people.

HINTS.

The bondsmen of Norton having given him up, General Jones, President of New York, in whose office that defalcation occurred, says that his brokers will be prosecuted, and that their conviction will follow. Apropos to is the great saving of interest and paying off the principal of the national debt. Remove Boutwell and this true appeal loses its example. Therefore, it was that Senator Grant, that, whenever an issue came between Boutwell and his dearest friend,—if such he has,—the latter was pushed down rather than Boutwell go out. Indications existed that, if Boutwell had gone out at a certain time, it might have wrecked the Administration in public confidence. For example, at the time when Sumner, and New England at large, flew off on the San Domingo question, and on the removal of Sumner from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Boutwell to retain Boutwell, Grant sent Pleasonton adrift.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

Business in finances was slack to-day. In anticipation of a falling off in the demand for money to move farm products during the holiday week, the country banks seem to have simultaneously ceased ordering currency. During the last ten days, and even up to yesterday, the volume of currency going into the country from this city has been very large. The effects of this heavy movement of currency will be to increase receipts of grain and provisions here next week, and trading, except in holiday goods, is likely to be dull. Out of the nine days beginning with December 24, four will be holidays, and will naturally exercise a moderating effect on the five intervening days of business.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at par@1,000 discount. At the counter, bankers sold at par, and buy at 1-10 to 1-8 discount.

Among bankers, and, also, among the conservative class of dealers in provisions and grain, the opinion prevails, that there must be a material decline in prices of pork, corn, and, consequently, other articles of food, during the next month or two. Pork and corn are both already much lower than at this time last year, but the decline [illegible] since last year, is even yet, not as great as is required by the increased quantity of those articles as compared to last year. The difference in the prices of wheat and corn is now 50 per cent greater than usual: One bushel of wheat is worth as much as three bushels of corn, while, ordinarily, one bushel of wheat is worth about two bushels of corn. The difference will, necessarily, be equalized before long by the rise of one, or the decline of the other. As there does not seem much prospect for a rise in corn, the equalization will have to be made by wheat declining in proportion to the other articles of food.

Typographical errors occurred in the two following sentences in our money article of yesterday, the words and lines italicised having been dropped out:

"Any sudden increase of the volume of money in circulation when gold and greenbacks arrive at par is impossible. Even after that point is reached, specie will only come into circulation gradually, as the increasing volume of business from year to year demands it."

The other typographical omission was of the lines italicised below:

"As Christmas and New Year's Days fall on Mondays this year, all paper maturing on December 25 is legally due on Saturday, December 23, and *paper maturing on January 1 is legally due on December 30.*"

Quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117 1-8	117 3-8
5-20s of '62	109	109 1-4
5-20s of '62 (called)	109 1-2	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	109	109 1-4
5-20s of '65	109 7-8	110 1-8
5-20s of '65 January and July	114	114 1-4
5-20s of '67 January and July	115 1-8	115 3-8
5-20s of '68 January and July	[illegible]	115 3-8
5-20s (new issue)	108 3-8	[illegible]
10-40s	108 7-8	109 1-8
U. S. Currency 6s	113 1-2	113 3-4
Central Pacific Gold 7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 1-4	108 3-4
Land Warrants—160s	172	182
120s	130	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Gold weak, closing at 108 3-8. Loans ranged from 3 per cent to 3-64 per cent for carrying. Clearings about $62,000,000. Governments strong and higher.

Stocks firm, with upward tendency. There was a sharp advance in Wabash and Union Pacific. Railway stocks changed hands. Miscellaneous speculation was strong, in sympathy with the advance in railways. Express stocks continue firm. The market at the close was strong and steady up to the best prices of the day. Pacific Mail was the exception to the entire market, and declined from 54 to 53 with considerable [illegible]

Money firm this morning at 1-32 to 1-16 per cent; closed steady at 7 per cent gold.

State bonds rather dull, excepting Tennessees.

Sterling, 109 1-8.

Governments: [illegible]

State bonds: [illegible]

Stocks: [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts 1871.	Receipts 1870.	Shipments 1871.	Shipments 1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,797	2,088
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	9,589	57,143	1,722
Corn, bu	97,010	13,355	5,786	17,037
Oats, bu	20,710	6,285	7,183	[illegible]
Rye, bu	7,714	1,450	1,689	[illegible]
Barley, bu	4,685	3,800	3,908	1,698
Grass seed, lbs	50,155	7,788	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	58,460	21,460	10,000	20,544
Cured meats, lbs	58,850	[illegible]	1,722,182	375,149
Beef, brls	65	[illegible]	130	231
Pork, brls	80	656	964	630
Lard, lbs	36,310	74,255	318,152	650,332
Tallow, lbs	26,680	21,800	19,670	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	20,300	15,985	41,850	9,800
Live hogs, No.	1,631	2,320	1,782	640
Dressed hogs, No.	21,251	18,837	1,176	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	136,319	50,915	11,710	27,339
Highwines, brls	75	250	421	275
Wool, lbs	43,264	[illegible]	49,795	1,228
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] yesterday for city consumption: [illegible] bu wheat; [illegible] bu corn.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: [illegible] cars [illegible]; 281 cars corn, 20 cars oats, 4 cars rye, [illegible] barley. Total, 387 cars, or 157,000 bu.

The grain markets were more active to-day, but higher, the leading ones being quite excited, especially on account of the stormy weather, which threatens to cut off receipts. Provisions [illegible]

Highwines were quiet but strong, and 1-4a1-2c higher, the production of the West not being equal to the demand brought out by the recent decline. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89 1-2c, and held [illegible] at the close.

Dressed hogs were dull and slow of sale at a decline of 5a10c per 100 lbs, owing to depressing advices from the Stock Yards and other points. A total of 750 head were sold, principally at $4.75 for smooth lots, the entire range being at $4.65a4.80. The market closed weak.

Provisions were very quiet, and easier. Buyers were few, and sellers plenty, but prices did not decline so much as might have been expected under the circumstances, the market being really only a shade lower than last evening. Cincinnati was quoted off, and the condition of dulness seems to have struck the whole country, which [illegible] the case about the holiday season. The [illegible] was limited to pork for February, and [illegible] from parties who wanted to sell for cash January, and carry the pork on the difference—an operation which in grain circles is called [illegible]. Meats were very little wanted, but [illegible] while pork and meats were lower. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.00a13.05; seller January, $13.05a13.10; do seller February, [illegible]; do seller March, $13.60a13.65; seller [illegible] $13.75a13.80. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 3-8c; do seller January, 8 1-2a8 5-8c; do seller February, 8 3-4a8 7-8c; do seller March, 9c. Green meats at 3 3-4a4 7-8c for shoulders; [illegible] for short ribs; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for short clear, [illegible] for hams. Dry salted meats at [illegible] for shoulders; 5 1-4c for rough sides; [illegible] for short ribs; 6 1-8a6 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, [illegible]. Sweet pickled hams, 8a9c; mess beef, [illegible]; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork at $13.10; 300 brls do at $13.05; 700 brls do at $13.00; 1,500 brls do, seller February, at $13.45; [illegible] brls do at $13.40; 500 brls do, seller April, at [illegible]; 300 tcs lard at 8 5-8c; 20,000 lbs green hams at [illegible]; 10,000 lbs do at 7 3-4c; 1,000 pcs do at 7 1-2c; [illegible] pcs do at 7c; 2,000 pcs do at 6 1-2c; 150,000 lbs green shoulders at 3 7-8c; 100,000 lbs cured do, seller February, at 4 1-2c; 50 boxes do at 4 1-2c; 300 boxes short clear on private terms.

Flour was very quiet, but unchanged. There was a fair Southern demand for low-priced spring extras, but a light supply, the market being bare of that description of stock. Sales were reported of 250 brls white winter extras (Latham) at [illegible]; 50 brls do at $8.12 1-2; 40 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.85; 200 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 100 brls rye flour at $4.00; 70 brls buckwheat flour at $8.40; 20 brls do at $8.00. Total, [illegible] brls. Also 10 tons bran and 10 tons coarse corn meal, both at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was excited and strong, at an average advance of 1-4a3-8c on yesterday's prices, with no real reason therefor on the despatches from other points, Liverpool being unchanged and New York quiet. But orders to buy were numerous, and the shorts were anxious to fill, and the [illegible] to buy put up prices. It is noted that the stocks are scarcely half of those of last year, [illegible] Liverpool has taken very little wheat [illegible]. It is confidently expected that a great [illegible] will come in from the other side ere [illegible] a radical advance. Indeed, some of the wheat-holders talk of $1.50 as the [illegible] that will be touched in this market [illegible]. The market for seller January opened at $1.19 1-2, declined 1-8c, and advanced to $1.19 1-4. Seller the month [illegible], and seller last half 1c above January. February sold at $1.20 7-8a1.22, closing [illegible]; all closing with firm holders at [illegible]. Other grades than No. 2 were quiet. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.21; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18 3-4; [illegible] bu do at $1.18 1-4; 22,800 bu do at $1.18; [illegible] bu do at $1.17 5-8; 21,400 bu do at $1.17 3-4; [illegible] bu do at $1.17 1-2; 24,000 bu do at $1.17 1-2; [illegible] bu do at $1.17 3-8; 400 bu do 3 spring at [illegible]; [illegible] bu do at $1.07 3-4 [illegible]

Corn was a shade higher, under an active speculative demand, which was principally from the shorts, who became somewhat alarmed at the news of greater firmness in New York, and lighter receipts here. The latter fact was probably due to the storm, but many operators seemed to think that the supply of corn in the country will soon give out, as the last harvest is known to have been much more extensively marketed than is usual at this season of the year. Hence the firmness. The market for seller January opened at 40 3-4c, improved to 41c, and closed at 41 1-8a41 1-4c. Cash No. 2 [illegible] at 40 3-4a40 7-8c. Seller February sold at [illegible]; seller April at 43 1-2a43 7-8c, and [illegible] May at 45 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 4,600 bu No. 2 at 41c; 35,400 bu do at [illegible]; [illegible] bu do at 40 3-4c; 21,000 bu do at [illegible]; 14,800 bu do at 40 1-2c; 300 bu rejected at 39 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 39 1-4c; 400 bu ears at 41c; 400 bu do at 40 1-2c; 800 bu do at 40c; 400 bu do at 42c delivered. Total, 211,400 bu.

Oats firm at yesterday's closing quotations; quiet on options, while cash lots were in good demand, all the offerings being freely taken. The market closed at 32c. Seller January sold at 32 1-4a32 3-8c; and seller February at 33a33 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 32 1-4c; 3,000 bu at 32c; 600 bu rejected at 29c; 1,200 bu do at 28 1-2c. Total, 15,600 bu.

Rye was quiet but firm, being in fair demand and light supply. Sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2, at 62 3-4c; and 1,200 bu do at 62 1-2c, both strictly fresh receipts.

Barley was quiet but firm, under a better demand, both for cash No. 2 and future, but dull on No. 3. Seller January sold at 61 1-2a62 1-4c, closing with the outside bid. No. 3 closed firm at 61 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 61 3-4c; 1,600 bu do at 61 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 61c; 5,000 bu do at 60 3-4c; 800 bu do at 60 1-2c; 800 bu No. 3 at 56c; 400 bu do at 48c; 400 bu by sample at 65c; 400 bu do at 64c. Total, 15,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were moderately active. Wheat closed at $1.19 3-8a1.19 1-2 seller January. Corn closed at 41 1-4c seller January, and 62 1-2c was bid for barley on the same option.

Chicago Daily Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

BUTTER—Holders of really choice butter experience no difficulty in realizing promptly, and at satisfactory prices, but common and medium descriptions are more or less neglected, and prices are weak and irregular. Shippers and local buyers are in the market, but there is no urgency in the demand from either source. We quote: Choice dairy, 22a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a17c; common grades, 8a12c.

BAGGING—Cotton bags remain dull, but are firmly held, owing to the stocks on hand, and the high price of the raw material. Burlaps are fairly active and firm. Gunnies remain quiet. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ontario, 35 1-2c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 31c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a18c; wool sacks, 60c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—The demand for building material continues light, owing to the unfavorable weather, but prices are firm for all articles in the list. We quote: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; New York stucco, casting, $2.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $2.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00a2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $4.00a4.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay, $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—No change was noted in this market. The demand continues active and quite equal to the supply, and holders are firm at $1.75a2.25 for common to good medium, and at $2.50a2.75 for good to choice navies.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $130.00a180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Is in fair demand and quite firm. We quote: Pork brls, $2.15a2.20; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.25a2.30 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a2.50; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—The demand for this staple continues light, and for all grades save choice the market was rather easier. Prime factory is in light supply, and is firmly held in consequence. Prices range as follows: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory, 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—A fairly active business was doing to-day, and prices were steady and firm as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00a11.50; Lackawanna, $10.50a11.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Sales were reported all the way from $5.00 for poor, to $6.00 for choice sweet—chiefly at $5.50a5.75.

EGGS—Were in moderate supply, and the market was firm at 27a28c for fresh. Preserved eggs were salable at 20a22c.

FRUITS—DRIED—There seems to be no falling off in the demand for goods in this line, and, under diminished stocks, prices, for both foreign and domestic varieties, remain very firm. There was no quotable change in values to-day, though in some descriptions there is a strong upward tendency: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 15a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, $3.00a3.10; do new, $3.35a4.10; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10 1-2a11 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—The fish trade is still lacking in activity, but there are indications of an early improvement, and the general market seems to be working firmer. With the exception of whitefish and trout, which are in light supply, the stocks are ample. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80a1.90; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.25a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c; California salmon, ½ brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Prices were without decided change. Choice winter apples remain firm at outside quotations, while common lots are freely offered at inside to medium figures. Oranges and lemons are dull. We quote: Apples, from store, $4.00a5.50; cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.50 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, per case, $13.00a14.00.

GROCERIES—Business was more quiet to-day, neither the local nor interior demand being at all urgent. There was considerable doing in "fancy" groceries, but the inquiry for staple goods was of a limited character. Prices were unchanged, ruling steady and uniform as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 26a28c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-8a13 1-4c; A sugar, 12 3-4a12 7-8c; B do, 12 1-2a12 3-4c; XC do, 12 1-4a12 1-2c; C do, 12a12 1-4c; choice brown, 10 3-4a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 48a60c; good sugarhouse syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 60a65c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a19c; cassia, 45a46c; pepper, 22 1-2a23c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, [illegible].

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—The impossibility of obtaining adequate transportation materially interfered with operations in this branch of trade. There is a good Eastern demand for pressed timothy, but dealers cannot obtain cars, and the outward movement is, in consequence, limited. There is a moderate local demand. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50a15.50; do loose pressed, $13.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a somewhat easier feeling among hide dealers to-day, though the depreciation in values was not quotable. The stocks are not heavy as yet, but they are assuming larger proportions than is desirable at this season of the year, and the anxiety of holders to realize bids fair to result in a decline. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, [illegible]; [illegible] kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 20c; deacons, 85a90c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain firm at unchanged prices. We repeat our list as follows:

Bar iron	4 a 5 1-4c
Horse-shoe iron	6 a 6 1-4c
Heavy band	5 a 5 1-4c
Hoop and light band	5 1-4a 6 1-2c
Oval	5 a 6 1-2c
Round and square	4 1-4a 6 1-2c
Half oval and half round	6 a 7 c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron, Juniata	9 1-2a10 1-2c
Sheet iron, common	5 1-2a 6 1-4c
Sheet iron, galvanized	15 a22 c
Sheet iron, charcoal	7 1-4a 8 1-4c
Norway nailrods	7 3-4a10 c
Plow steel, German	[illegible]
Jenks' plow steel	[illegible]
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4a12 1-2c
Spring and tire steel	12 a18 3-4c

LEATHER—The leather trade was reasonably active, and the market remains firm for domestic stock. Imported leather is easy, owing to the decline in gold. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 35a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; [illegible] per lb, 39a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 28a30c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole 43a46c; harness, per lb, 46a55c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 22 lbs, $1.20a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.60a2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

LUMBER—Is firm, and was in fair demand to-day, notwithstanding the storm. The demand for small lots is less since the order to stop building shanties. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	21.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	24.00a25.00
Common flooring, dressed second	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	26.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a22.00
Fencing	20.00a22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $2.62 1-2a3.50 for A's or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market continues active and firm. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing, C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin upper, 35c.

ZINC—First quality, cask, 11 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 8c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 16c; 20, 16c; full bundle 25 per cent off.

NAILS—Were firm at $4.50 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—No change was visible in the market for goods in this line. The general feeling seemed firm, and the quoted prices were well sustained all around. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 25 1-2a26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75a78c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 76a77c.

POTATOES—There was a good demand for potatoes, and prices were being held with a fair degree of firmness, at 90ca$1.00 for common mixed, and at $1.10a1.20 for good to choice, from store.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Are quiet. Timothy is firm at $2.75a3.20, according to quality. Clover is 5c easier, selling at $6.15a6.30.

TEAS—The market was quiet and steady at the annexed range of prices: Young hyson, common to fair 60a65c; good, 70a85c; choice to extra, $1.25a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 70ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.60; choice to extra, $1.25a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 76a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; choice to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a85c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

TOBACCO—Was steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95ca$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 60a70c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30a32c; medium, 25a28c; common stems, 22a24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90a95c; half bright, 70a80c; black round, 58a70c.

WOOD—This market was quiet and firm at the following rates: Beech, $11.50; maple, $12.50; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,168	23,172	720
Tuesday	719	18,267	232
Wednesday	394	16,853	232
Thursday	721	13,234	939
Friday	561	19,443	842
Total	3,563	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	770	4,163	328
Tuesday	241	1,200	....
Wednesday	330	1,161	....
Thursday	374	1,155	304
Friday	....	....	....
Total	1,733	[illegible]	1,222

CATTLE—The market was again active, to the full extent of the offerings, and firm, everything finding ready buyers at the advanced prices established yesterday. The continued meagre receipts and the buoyant tone of the Eastern markets imparted a confident feeling to shippers, and twice the number of desirable shipping grades offered would have found eager purchasers. Local buyers also took hold with more freedom, and by the middle of the afternoon the pens were cleared of stock, and the market closed firm. The ruling prices were $2.50a3.00 for common thin mixed lots; $3.50a4.25 for common to choice cows and fairish steers, such as are usually taken for home consumption; $4.50a4.75 for medium shipping steers, and at $5.00a5.75 for good to strictly choice, with a few extra at $6.00.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 to year 5 old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	$5.25a5.75
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100a1,300 lbs	4.75a5.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.25a4.50
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
14	Fleshy steers	1,141	$4.25
16	Good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Butchers' stock	1,148	[illegible]
16	Choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Good fat steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Medium steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Light fat steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	Extra steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Stockers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Cows	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Smooth fleshy steers	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—There was only a moderate demand for this class of stock to-day, and without being quotably lower the market was weak. The fresh receipts were light, but, taken in connection with the stale hogs held over from yesterday, the supply proved excessive and sales dragged heavily from the opening to the close. The extreme range was $3.80a4.30, though few sold below $4.00, and not many above $4.20. The market closed steady at the above quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The sheep market remains firm at the advanced prices established earlier in the week. There was a good demand at $3.50a3.75 for common thin lots; $4.00a4.50 for medium; and at $4.75a5.75 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—11:30 a. m.—Flour, [illegible]. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring, 11s 3d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 6d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 58s 6d. Lard, 45s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—1:30 p. m.—Receipts last three days, 10,000 qrs; 1,000 being American. Pork, 58s 6d. Lard, 45s.

LONDON, Dec. 22—4:30 p. m.—Consols, money, 92 1-4; account, 92 3-8. Bonds—'62, 92 1-8; '65, 92 3-4; '67, 93 7-8; 10-40s, 91 3-4.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Rentes, 56f 20c. Decrease of specie in Bank of France, 280,000f.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—Evening.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 9 7-8a10d; Orleans, 10 1-4d; sales to-day, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; sales for the week, 73,000; export, 8,000; speculation, 7,000. Stock, 488,000 bales. American, 77,000. Receipts for the week, 48,000 bales; American 36,000; actual export, 11,000; stock afloat, 406,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, red winter, 11s 6d. Flour, 26a28s. Oats, [illegible]. Barley, 3s 8d.

Provisions—Mess pork, 58s 6d. Lard, 45s.

Cheese, 63s.

Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Short rib, 37s.

Turpentine, 49s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The 1,300 cattle to-day make 8,500 this week. The recent storm caused late and irregular arrivals and injured trade. Ordinary and medium stock has advanced 1-4 to 1-2c; extreme heavy are not improved, best 12 1-2 cwt. Kentucky selling at 13 1-2c. Many 10 cwt. prime steers sold at 12a12 1-2c; some are still holding. A lot of 6 1-2 cwt. Ohio sold at $6.50; 3 cars Cherokees, 6 cwt, 9c; 6 cars prime Virginias, 9 1-2 cwt, 11 1-2a12 1-4c. There will be a market on both Christmas and New Year's.

Sheep—Receipts, to-day, only two cars, making 19,500 for week. Market slow, and prices rather easier, prime selling at 6 1-2c, with two cars thin Michigan, averaging 96 lbs at 5 1-8c; 4 cars Canada, averaging 134 lbs at 7 1-2c; 4 car, averaging 133 lbs, at 8 1-4c.

Hogs—Receipts, 210, making 44,300 for week; 2 cars live sold at 4 3-4c, and 2 cars at 4 7-8c. Free sales Western dressed at 5 1-2c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The dry goods market is quiet but firm. Indian Orchard double brown sheetings have been advanced from 11 1-4c to 13 1-2c; Wachusett 31-inch do, 11c; Clark's do, 13c; American stripes, 11 1-2a12 1-2c; Uncasville, do, 12a13c; Canoe River corset jeans, 10 1-2c; Pequot colored do, 14c; Boston denims improved to 11 1-2c; Massachusetts R. R. brown Canton flannels, 12a12 1-2c; Pittsfield ticks, 8 1-2c; Eagle B. do, 11 1-2c; Hamilton regular do, 21c; Metheson AA do, 24c; and printed calicoes 11 1-2c for leading brands.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 28 cars; making supply 192 cars, against 355 cars last week. Late arrivals went forward first hands.

Sheep—No transactions.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,200. Market dull, under 10c. Sales at $4.00a4.50, common to choice.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Cattle market opened tame. Average quality receipts inferior. An advance of 1-2c was demanded, owing to light receipts, and in some instances obtained.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 20 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; receipts, 6,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.60a5.75; common to good, $6.20a6.50; good to choice, $6.40a7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00a7.15; extra Ohio, $6.35a7.30; St. Louis, $6.60a9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat very quiet and nominal; receipts, 12,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, in store, $1.45a1.49; winter red Western, $1.56a1.59; amber, $1.60a1.62 1-2; white, $1.60a1.75. Rye dull; Western, in store, 92c. Barley dull and holders anxious to sell. Malt dull. Corn dull; receipts, 30,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 77a78c; old Western mixed, in store, 77 1-2c. Oats dull; receipts, 11,000 bu; Western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 54a56c.

EGGS—Firm at 34a37c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Rio, 18 1-2a20 3-4. Sugar steady. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 48a57c. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13 1-2c; refined, 22c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $14.75; old, 13.25a13.37; new prime, $12.25; new prime mess, [illegible]; mess, for March, $14.60; April, $14.70. Beef steady; plain mess, 9a11c; extra, 11a13c. Hams steady, $24.00a24.50. Tierce, quiet; prime mess, 16a17c; india mess, 19a20c. Dressed hogs dull, and a shade lower, [illegible]. Cut meats dull; shoulders, 5a6c; hams, 9a10c. Middles heavy; long clear 7 1-4c; January 7 3-8c. Short ribs 7c; short cut 9 1-4c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam 9 3-8a9 3-4c; kettle 9 1-2c; January 9 3-8c; February [illegible]; April 10c.

BUTTER—Steady; western 11a25c; state 23a33c.

CHEESE—Dull; 11a15c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, held firm; No. 1, $1.21; No. 2, $1.18 1-4. Oats firm; No. 2, 32 1-4c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40 3-4c. Rye—Dull and nominal; No. 1, 63 1-2c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 61c.

HOGS—Firm; [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled at $12.62.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota ex-family, $7.50a8; Indiana and Ohio, $7.00a7.62. Wheat dull; State and red Western, [illegible]. Rye sells at 95c. Corn dull; new Western, high mixed, 70a72c. Oats dull; white, 53a53 1-2c; mixed, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; new mess pork, $15.25. Lard, 9 1-4a9 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn active and firm; Southern and white, 68a70c; yellow, 70c. Oats quiet at 53a55c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $14.50a15.00; bacon shoulders, 7 1-2c; sides, 9c; clear rib, 8 1-4c; sugar-cured hams, 14a15c. Lard, 10c.

WHISKEY—95a96c.

The End of a Murderer.

A Wheeling, Va., exchange says: Last Sabbath a man named Henry Smith, aged about 70 years, died from exposure to cold, in Sand Hill Township, Marshall County, Virginia. His history is strange and interesting, and shows that man can live in a state of nature as well as the beasts of the field. For more than twenty years he lived in the open air, without a roof to shelter him from the storm.

He was a man of weak mind, and possessed a violent and ungovernable temper. About thirty-eight years ago, while in a grog shop in this city, he quarrelled with a man named Joseph Nevit, and during the affray stabbed him. The wound proved fatal; and for the crime of murder Smith was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixteen years. At the close of his term of confinement he desired to remain in prison, but his request was refused.

For many years he remained at the root of a fallen tree, and subsisted on the provisions that were given him by the charitable. When hungry he greedily devoured raw meat and uncooked provisions. When clothing was given to him he tore them into fragments, preferring to be clothed in filthy rags rather than in clean and decent apparel.

He had sunk even below the level of the brutes. Two years ago his neighbors built him a comfortable hut, but in a short time he had used it for fuel. Afterwards he lived in an open field, without any protection from the inclemency of the weather.

During the severe cold of last week he was found lying in a heap of ashes, with feet and hands frozen. He lingered a few days in great misery until death kindly came to his relief and ended his sufferings.

A VISIT TO CHICAGO.

Report of the Relief Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce—Use and Condition of the General Relief Fund—What Has Been Done with the Money—The Eminent Fitness of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 20.

The following extracts from the report of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which has been prepared under the direction of Mr. Green, the Chairman of the committee, will be of interest to those of our readers who may have contributed to this special fund, as well as to the general public whose sympathies have been aroused by the distress occasioned by the Chicago conflagration:

In the discharge of the duty the committee diligently spent the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of December. The whole management and control of the general relief fund was found to be in the hands of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, of which Mr. Henry W. King is Chairman, and the active duties of the society were committed to an executive committee, composed of the several Chairmen of important sub-committees—Mr. Wirt Dexter, Chairman. To the members of the society and sub-committees an introduction was obtained, and also to such other gentlemen who were devoted to the work of relief and could be easily reached. From all of them every facility and help was received in the prosecution of such inquiries and investigations as were desired and requested.

By invitation the committee was present at several meetings of the Executive Committee, and permitted to listen to the reports of the Chairmen of the several subcommittees, which were full and most instructive; and to the debates thereon, that developed the opinions and views of policy of the individual members, and showed the conclusions which were reached. The books of account were offered for inspection; statements of the amount of contributions received, and of disbursement, and of balances of money on hand and where deposited, and on what terms held by the depositaries, were freely made, with an evident desire that nothing should be withheld from the knowledge of the committee.

Under the guidance of members of the society the committee visited and carefully inspected the depots of supply and distribution of food and clothing, and witnessed the mode of managing the vast and complicated work. Also sought and obtained a satisfactory knowledge of the extent and importance of the department entrusted to the "Shelter Committee," which embraces the construction of houses and "barracks" for the shelter and protection, through the inclement season, of no less than forty thousand people; and also for the construction of hospitals and provision for the sick and infirm.

The administration of other departments of this grand and imposing charity were also, with the aid of intelligent and willing friends, examined, and such information obtained regarding them as time and opportunity permitted.

Your committee further obtained the views and advice of prominent gentlemen who were earnestly and constantly engaged in the work of relief, but acting independently of the Relief and Aid Society, and whose means were procured from private sources. Evidence was thus furnished that, to a very considerable extent, relief is given to a class of deserving persons who had lived in competency, if not luxury, and been suddenly reduced to absolute destitution, but whose sensibilities forbade the obtaining of help through the ordinary channels, and who need to be sought out that aid might be given them in any form. In order to reach this class of sufferers through the regular organization of the society "the Bureau of Special Relief" was created, and is performing an important work.

The sources from which information has been derived are thus indicated, in order that a just opinion may be formed of their reliability. The gentlemen composing the Board of Directors of the Relief and Aid Society are among the leading citizens of Chicago. The chairmen of the various sub-committees were chosen for their peculiar fitness for their respective offices, and, with one or two exceptions, are exclusively devoted to the public service, having for the time given up all attention to their private affairs. Their devoted courage and unwearied labors are worthy of all admiration.

Mention must be made of another source of information, which supplies the deficiencies of every other, and obviates the need of an extended report here upon the operations of the Chicago Society—namely, their own forthcoming "First Special Report." This was prepared by the accomplished Chairman of the Executive Committee, whose sympathies and comprehensive benevolence are tempered and controlled by [illegible]. The clearness and fullness of the report casts light upon every branch of the subject of relief, and removes, it is believed, doubts that have been entertained by some on several important points, and renders clear the policy which ought to be pursued in disposing of the general relief fund. The publication of the report has been accidentally delayed, but its appearance may be soon expected.

Two subjects of importance, on which members of the Executive Committee of New York expressed different views, led to the appointment of the committee to visit Chicago—viz., that of taking promissory notes by the Shelter Committee from the applicants for relief for the cost of houses, upon whom shelter in any form was supposed to be conferred as a free gift; and, secondly, the expediency of directing the expenditure of any considerable portion of the fund in the hands of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to any other objects or in any other mode than those chosen by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

As to the first, it is nowhere denied that the provision of shelter for the houseless at this inclement season is nearly as important for the preservation of human life as food and raiment. Nor could delay be allowed without fatal consequences. The society, therefore, acted promptly, and adopted the only plan which to them seemed feasible—that of building houses or "barracks" themselves, or of furnishing material to those applicants for relief who were owners or lessees of lots, to construct houses on their own land. To all persons who were found to be worthy and destitute the house was given. Those who had no present means, but admitted that they possessed or were deemed by the Shelter Committee to possess the ability to repay the cost of the house, were required to give notes having a year to run. Only from a small number have such notes been received, and of these notes but a portion will probably be collected. Whatever amount may be collected is to be applied to the purposes for which the original sum was bestowed. The device of exacting a note is found to be a safeguard against the artifices of the numerous impostors who seek to obtain aid on pleas of pretended loss and destitution. The Shelter Committee is a complete success. The results show that the measure was wisely conceived, and has been vigorously prosecuted on principles which ought to control the management of great business enterprises.

When it is considered that the absolute control of the relief fund and the mode of dispensing the vast contributions of money and material have been committed by the authorities and people of Chicago to the Relief and Aid Society, and was thus bestowed because of the known fitness of the citizens so chosen to fill the important trusts committed to them, and when it is further known that the society has thus far discharged its duties with eminent ability and success, there seems to be no reasonable ground for withholding entire confidence in the wisdom of their plans or the integrity of their execution. It does not seem possible that any other agency could so well perform these duties, and therefore, in the opinion of the committee, the final appropriation of the principal part of the fund in the hands of the New York committee should be confided to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

At present the society has on hand in its various depositaries about seventeen hundred thousand dollars. Until this sum shall be expended the fund held by the New York committee ought to remain at the credit of their treasurer in its present safe place of deposit on interest, and be drawn out only as it may be required for immediate disbursement.

Your committee made it a part of its duty to inquire into the mode in which benefactions were distributed that were known to be entrusted to private agencies. Of this class were the gifts of Mr. A. T. Stewart and those which were disbursed by Mr. John Crerar. The friends of Mr. Stewart, to whom his wishes were expressed, were carefully following his instructions, and had employed an experienced member of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society to examine personally into the character and circumstances of every applicant for a portion of the fund, and on his written report the grant of relief was made to depend. This fund is being gradually expended, and the wishes of the generous donor are regarded with all fidelity. Mr. Crerar exhibited satisfactory evidence that the various sums of money entrusted to him had actually reached the parties for whom they were intended, and that the record and vouchers of each transaction were preserved for presentation to the donors.

The history of other contributions of similar character and large amount was imparted to your committee, and in every case proved most satisfactory.

The result of the foregoing inquiry into the history of special relief suggests a mode in which independent or private contributions may be safely transmitted and secured to the intended recipients. A non-resident of Chicago cannot be so competent a judge of what each case demands as one of the numerous band of active, devoted, and intelligent laborers who constantly toil on the field and gather knowledge and power from daily experience. Among these a reliable agent may easily be found. In every case which came to the knowledge of your committee where large contributions were distributed under the direction of distant donors the management was unsuccessful and the fund almost wasted.

For a knowledge of the state of the finances of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society reference is made to the accounts herewith submitted. Notwithstanding the large amount of contributions such is the scale of expenditure that the work of relief can be hardly carried through to the next summer without an additional large sum. In view of this fact the society aims to practice economy in every possible way.

The work assigned to the Relief and Aid Society was to feed, clothe, shelter, and warm 100,000 persons, who had been stripped of all their property and reduced to complete destitution, an undertaking even more difficult than that of relieving a defeated and disorganized army of equal numbers in a hostile and exhausted country. As an evidence of the fitness of the society to bear the vast responsibility and powers thus conferred, it is only necessary to cite the result of the labors of sixty days. Already order has been brought out of chaos, rigid discipline has been infused into every branch of the service; provisions, clothing and fuel are regularly distributed in ample quantities; shelter has been provided for the houseless, hospitals have been completed and a health department established, with an eminent medical head. Ability, integrity and devotion appear to have marked the work.

Numerous societies, organizations, and individuals are engaged in distributing relief independently of the Aid Society who dispense special private contributions, and whose ministrations of mercy are bestowed on numerous classes of sufferers who cannot be reached in any other way. Of these the committee have to utter praise. They are performing a most important work.

Lassoing a Grizzly.

From the Ventura (Cal.) Signal.

We forgot to note a little incident that took place here sometime ago that was well worthy of record, illustrating California youth and life. Two boys, aged respectively 12 and 14 years, sons of W. E. Foster, of the Montecito, and R. R. Hall, of the Ojai ranch, were out in the mountains on horseback looking for their cows, when they discovered a young grizzly bear toddling along in the trail. They had been long enough here to know the danger of trying to catch the little fellow, the ferocious dam rarely being beyond the cries of her young. But the temptation was too strong for youthful discretion, and keeping an eye on the varmint, they began hallooing, and finally being convinced that the old one was not near, they rode up to him, and with the dexterity of old Vaqueros, quickly succeeded in fastening the lariat about his neck and took him safely home. It was a feat as dangerous as daring, and a sport that old hunters would not care to indulge in unless exceedingly well mounted.

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For the purpose of making a specialty of designing CITY BUILDINGS, in addition to my extensive outside business, I have associated with me my late able assistant, D. W. MILLARD, who is known to be one of the best designers in this city, and on the 1st of January prox., shall admit to the firm another experienced and practical architect, who has for several years past been doing an active business in the city of New York, with whose aid, and a large force of competent draughtsmen, I expect to be able to design in a superior manner, and THOROUGHLY SUPERINTEND the construction of all buildings entrusted to my care.

Those who desire to build elegant BANKING HOUSES, STORES, or other street buildings, will please give me a call.

G. P. RANDALL, Architect. Chicago, Dec. 23, 1871.

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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. At the Close of Business December 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
United States Bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		[illegible]
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	152,324.29	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banking House	[illegible]	
Other real estate	[illegible]	
Furniture and fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current Expenses		[illegible]
Cash Items (including stamps)	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	[illegible]	
Legal-tender Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		500,000.00
Surplus Fund		100,000.00
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank Circulation outstanding		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		100.00
Individual Deposits	[illegible]	
Certified Checks	[illegible]	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	[illegible]	
Due to National Banks	[illegible]	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.
I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Correct: Attest, C. B. SAWYER, N. LUDINGTON, C. R. BARTON, Directors.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1871. EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, At the Close of Business, December 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
Other bonds and securities		[illegible]
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses		[illegible]
Taxes		[illegible]
Cash items, including stamps		[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency and nickels	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	[illegible]	
3 per cent certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		[illegible]
Surplus		[illegible]
Discount	[illegible]	
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Due National Banks	[illegible]	
Due other banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago, ss. I, Lucius V. Parsons, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. LUCIUS V. PARSONS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22d day of December, 1871. MACK S. BRADY, Notary Public.

Correct—attest: J. IRVING PEARCE, [illegible], WM. T. ALLEN, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CORN EXCHANGE National Bank OF CHICAGO, In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business on Dec. 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		[illegible]
Due from other National Banks		[illegible]
Due from other Banks and Bankers		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]	
Taxes paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Premium paid		[illegible]
Cash items (revenue stamps)		[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	[illegible]	
Legal tender notes	200,000.00	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in		500,000.00
Exchange	[illegible]	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank circulation		[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes and bills re-discounted		50,000.00
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, city of Chicago, ss: I, Julian S. Rumsey, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22d day of December, 1871. WM. C. OAKLEY, Notary Public.

Correct: Attest: B. P. HUTCHINSON, S. A. KENT, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of Commerce AT CHICAGO At the close of Business December 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds for circulation		[illegible]
Other stocks and bonds		[illegible]
Furniture (safes)		[illegible]
Expenses		[illegible]
Premiums		[illegible]
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	[illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]	
Due from other banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash items, including stamps	[illegible]	
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]	
Fractional currency, with nickels	[illegible]	
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]	
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus		[illegible]
Discount and Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Deposits of National Banks	[illegible]	
Deposit of other banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, E. E. Maynard, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

Subscribed to and sworn before me this 22d day of December, 1871. E. WASHBURN, JR., Notary Public.

Attest: J. H. McVICKER, [illegible], E. R. PAUL, Directors.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Invite examination of their elegant Seal-skin Sacques, Muffs, & Boas; Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, and Ermine Sets; Furs for Misses and Children; Camel's Hair and Paisley Shawls and Scarfs; Point, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Collars, Handkerchiefs, and made-up Sets, superior goods, which they are offering at low prices.

State & Twentieth-sts.

FURS.

BASSETT & HAMMOND, Furriers & Hatters,

Have a complete assortment of Furs, Hats and Robes, Ladies' and Children's Furs, in great variety, to which they invite particular attention, at

196 WEST MADISON-ST.

FURS.

Seal Caps, Gloves, Hats, &c., AT KLOKKE'S, 73 WEST MADISON-ST., AND 216 West Randolph-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE. Union Park Congregational Church.

FRED DOUGLASS, The Eloquent African Statesman, WILL DELIVER ON Friday, Dec. 29, the next Lecture of the Course.

Buy Tickets at once, to secure good Seats. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 439 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 299 West Lake-st., and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

LAST WEEK OF BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL. The great success of the day. Laughable farce of the FATAL INITIALS. [illegible]

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

SEASON TICKETS FOR THE SECOND COURSE NOW READY AND FOR SALE.

To get good seats, secure your tickets at once. 17 SEASON TICKET and Reserved Seat for one Grand Concert, two Dramatic Readings, and seven "Star" Lectures, $3. TICKET OFFICES at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's, 209 Wabash-av.; the Michigan-av. Free Library, and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE, Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts. MANAGER .... S. MYERS

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. This organization is matchless. The press and public endorse this assertion.

OUR COMPANY: Arlington, Kemble, Cotton, Price, Booker, Keat, Bowles, Bichl, Morton, Dwyer, Smith, Stout, Amsen, Hennings, Cullo, Freiberger, Phillips, and Gettes. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. [illegible] Monday, Grand Christmas Matinee.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LARGE STOCK Watches & Jewelry, just received from New York, for immediate and positive sale, AT AUCTION, On Friday Morning, Dec. 22, 1871, sale commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction Room, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.

The stock is very large, and consists of all first class goods, fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Set Watches, Diamond Jewelry, fine Gold Sets, Pins, Rings, etc.

Also, a large invoice of Gold-Plate Goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Christmas Week

At the Red Front Auction House. Sale of Boots and Shoes ON WEDNESDAY. DRY GOODS ON THURSDAY, At the RED FRONT Auction House, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 & 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF Household Furniture, AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, French and Bed Lounges, Bedsteads, Office Chairs, Carpets, Oilcloth, Cutlery, Stoves; 1,000 pair Gilt Window Shades; 40 crates Crockery, in open and original packages,

On Saturday, Dec. 23, at 9 1-2 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Of $50,000 worth of ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, of American, Swiss and English manufacture; also diamonds, jewelry, furs, clothing, musical instruments; 3,000 yards silks, breeches, and all kinds of goods found in a first-class Pawnbroker's stock. The public will remember that we have the largest stock of watches, &c., in Chicago, and will sell them without reserve. Our large stock can be examined before the sale at the office, 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake. Sale to take place

Saturday, Dec. 23, 1871,

Commencing at 9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7 p. m., in the office and salesroom. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker. LEE & WESTING, Auctioneers.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. G. Ubeller & Co., 642 WEST LAKE-ST., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors, will sell for the holidays the best of wines and liquors by the bottle for family use at 50 cts. per bottle.

ORGANS.

Estey Organ.

STORY & CAMP, General Agents, 409 West Randolph-st. Organs to rent or for sale on instalments.

ST. LOUIS.

The Levee—Hotels—Parks—Show's Gardens—Resources of the City—"Egypt"—Newspapers.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.

THE LEVEE.

Since the addition of the formerly independent corporation of Carondelet—sometimes called South St. Louis—to the limits of the city, it has a length upon the river of some twelve miles, by a breadth of about three miles,—the course of the river forming a gentle curve at this point, upon the concave side of which lies St. Louis. From the "levee"—as the water-front of all Western river towns are termed, whether so actual protecting embankment exists or not—the streets ascend a steep elevation, within the most crowded business parts of the city, until Fourth street is reached,—a distance of five blocks (including the breadth of the levee). This levee is paved with rough stone, much of it "cobbled;" and a severer spot for teams it would be difficult to find. Tugging up the rough incline, with heavily-laden drays and wagons, every muscle seeming strained to the utmost tension, under the inconsiderate treatment, not to say cruelty, of the average draymen, the patient beasts claim the sympathy of the spectator, and almost demand the supervising care of a Western Bergh.

This long river-front, during a busy season, presents a bustling scene, with its length scores of steamers, of the peculiar Western build, so different from those of the Northern lakes and Eastern rivers, bank and sounds, lie, discharging or receiving their freights, that rises in huge piles at intervals, or are being hurried by thousand teams that crowd this thoroughfare in seemingly inextricable confusion. Above the rattle and rumble the shouts of draymen and the hum of traffic, rises the clang of the steamboat bell, or the sound of the whistle in all keys, from the hoarse, reverberating call of the large lower-river boats, to the sharp, shrill cry of the lighter craft; while clouds of hot steam, escaping with a gruff-sounding rush from the high-pressure boilers, fill the air with a white presence which it requires no vivid imagination to recognize as the spirit of commerce, whose quickening touch has evoked the stirring scene before us.

HOTELS.

The stranger here will find several good hotels, the most pretentious among which is the Southern, whose commwhat heavy facade reaches the length of an entire block in the main public saloon, containing the hotel office, telegraph and railroad ticket-offices, news-stand, and cigar-stand, all of which are rather contrived, at the rear, into a noble billiard-hall, the whole forming an apartment of huge proportions. Among other hotels, the Old Planters—twenty-five years ago the finest in the city—still holds its own, and retains its bold upon a large class among the substantial planters, merchants, and all other business men of the South and West, notwithstanding its old-fashioned appearance and obsolete proportions and joints." But it is believed that greater hotel accommodations are required; and, besides the reconstruction of the Lindell, to which I alluded in my former letter, a new hotel is now in progress of construction in a very central position, at the corner of Chesnut and Ninth streets, on the site of the old county jail.

PARKS.

Among the "sights" to which the visitor here is introduced with pride by the citizens is "Lafayette Park," in the western portion of the city, a pretty and well-shaded open spot, where landscape gardening, though on a somewhat limited scale, has wrought a rustic bridge or two, a miniature lake, a sylvan grotto of some what contracted dimensions, rock-work, etc. A statue of Washington graces the natural ornaments, while the more local pride is concentrated upon a statue of Benton, Missouri's Senator of thirty years, who is represented as pointing out, upon a map in his hand, the westward course of empire and of commerce, in the supposed act of uttering the assertion, prominent with prophecy, "Thence, India."

St. Louis possesses some dozen of these mural breathing-places, called parks, all more or less improved; but so far, Lafayette Park is the gem among them. A mammoth enterprise in this direction, owing to its proportions with New York's Central Park, was projected here about a year ago; but, having lately heard nothing of it, I cannot say that any of the prospects of its final accomplishment.

SHAW'S GARDEN.

But the crowning beauty of St. Louis' adornments is Shaw's Garden, amid whose finely-embellished grounds and pleasant walks, or in its extensive hot-houses, may be seen treasures gathered from every corner of the vegetable kingdom; the rarest and most delicate gems in Flora's crown; the wonders of tropical and semi-tropical Egypt; from beside the still lagoons of impenetrable swamps, where the quickening equatorial sun strews the earth with such offerings and heaps forms of verdure. It only requires the bright birds, and the presence of living, chattering, acrobatic monkeys, to transport one in imagination to the lonely shores of the Rio Plata or the Amazon, such is the wealth of strange, luxurious flora in this spot.

FAIR ASSOCIATION GROUNDS.

Another feather in St. Louis' cap of pride is the grounds of her Fair Association. These are very expensive, and finely improved. Some of the original landscape-gardening I have seen here. And the grand amphitheatre is of colossal proportions, and capable of accommodating a multitude of people. Although I am not aware that I have not by me the figures of its dimensions or capacity (and, not having them, let me establish the spirit of the fable, in the fable, say that figures are bald and unsightenings at the best, and so we will none of them). By the terms of the charter incorporating the Fair Association, they are prohibited from dividing among themselves any of the profits realized, but must spend the whole in premiums and in improving the grounds. That, under such a restriction, they should be doing so much energy in the enterprise, proves beyond a peradventure their unselfish public spirit. In addition to liberal premiums offered in almost every department of human skill, industry, and art, at the fair of 1871 (in September), they awarded the munificent sum of $10,000 to the single article of cotton, in an effort (that to us seems like attempting to make water run up hill) to force it in this direction from the great Southern staple. And now the tobacco merchants, not to be outdone, are to award the same princely sum at the next annual fair for the best tobacco among raisers of the nicotinian plant. This, however, in an effort to revive a somewhat languishing state of affairs in this line, which, since the war, seems to have become, to a certain extent, paralyzed.

RESOURCES OF THE CITY.

Notwithstanding the somewhat high-flown expectations of those carried away by the "Future-Great-City-under-the-Arch" mania, or hobby, there is no doubt St. Louis possesses the elements of a steadily-advancing accretion, whose limits are not readily discerned. Standing already as the fourth (or even, if you will, the fifth city) in the Union for strength is backed and supplemented by a rising young giant, who is but just emerging from his swaddlings, and indicating but faintly the force of limbs and development that mean the State of Missouri, whose buried treasures of iron, lead, coal, tin, and many other minerals of use and value, are as the developed power which will yet carry the State out its metropolis to the topmost height of wealth and influence. If federal aid, encouraged by enterprise and energy, the State has possibilities in its future inferior to those of no other member of the Federal Sisterhood.

EGYPT.

Owing to continuing and a sympathy of political sentiment for many years, a portion of your own State looks to St. Louis as its mart and emporium. Of course I refer to "Egypt," where the light of a higher, more civilizing intelligence is being reflected, as it were, from the headlight of the advancing locomotive now penetrating its fastnesses on several new lines of railroad. There is no doubt in my mind that, in the progress of the hour, the locomotive-engine is a powerful adjunct to the schoolmaster and the press; in fact, it is the pioneer who clears the way for their less demonstrative, if more penetrative, influence.

NEWSPAPERS.

One result of this Egyptian's relations with St. Louis is the fact that St. Louis papers circulate to a considerable extent in Southern Illinois, especially those of the period, which quite closely reflects the sentiments of that section, and devotes considerable space to the proceedings of your State Legislature and other Illinois matters.

The *Republican*, as you know, though many of your readers may not, is a very heavy weight—journal, ponderous, dignified, and somewhat lacking that quick vivacity which distinguishes the journals of the period; yet ably edited and consistently managed. I am glad to say it is a more independent than partisan papers generally, probably owing to its substantial basis in the respect of the community, and its prosperous financial status. The *Republican* has recently attached to itself great attention from all parts of the country for its originating and advocating the idea of applying the Missouri passive policy to the next Presidential caucus, and has made numerous converts among the people and journals.

The *Democrat* is also an excellent paper, interesting and varied, but not as sub-stantial. To the general reader it perhaps offers a greater variety of desultory reading matter, and does not lack ability and vivacity. These are the principal St. Louis journals. There are others, but remarkable for nothing in particular.

E. M. D.

Encke's Comet.

Professor Harkness reports that ever since November 18, Encke's comet has been seen easily bright, and its spectrum incredible. On the evening of December 1 the spectrum consisted of three bright lines, the most refrangible one bein very faint, thundelle one by far the brightest, and the least refrangible one having a degree of brilliancy intermediate between that of the other two. The shape of each of these bands somewhat resembled an isosceles triangle, with its base turned toward the red end of the spectrum. In the case of the two brighter bands the light increased quite rapidly from the less refrangible end of the band, until it attained its maximum at a point distant from that edge by about one-quarter of the whole breadth of the band, and thence it gradually faded away toward the more refrangible edge of the band. In the case of the most refrangible band, the light seemed to be of uniform intensity throughout the whole breadth. The positions of the two brighter bands were measured, and the resulting wave-lengths of the light, expressed in millionths of a millimeter, are approximat ly as follows: First band, less refrangible edge, 536; brightest part, 550.0; more refrangible edge, 564. Second band, less refrangible edge, 515; brightest part, 516.9; more refrangible edge, 468. The position of the faint band was estimated, and the resulting wave-lengths are, for the less refrangible edge, 438, and for the more refrangible edge, 427. At times he fancied he also saw a faint continuous spectrum, but could not satisfy himself that it really existed.

Both in appearance and wave-lengths the spectrum bears such a remarkable resemblance to that of the second comet of 1868, that Professor Harkness is strongly inclined to think their physical constitution must be identical. It will be remembered that the observations of Dr. Huggins showed that the spectrum of the latter comet was the same as that of sodium gas.

Perhaps the strangest feature observed in connection with the spectrum of Encke's comet, was the progressive shifting of the point of maximum brightness in its middle band. The observed wave-lengths of the light of this point, on different nights, are approximately as follows: November 18, 516.0; November 25, 516.7; November 26, 516.9; November 27, 516.9; November 29, 516.0; December 1, 516.9; December 3, 511.9. It should be stated that, while these changes were going on, the band increased in breadth.

The comet was examined carefully with a double-image prism, but without finding any traces of polarization in its light.

SHIPWRECKED AMONG SAVAGES.

Life on the Northern Coast of Siberia.

A Honolulu paper contains a recital of the adventures of the crew of the bark Japan, ship wrecked on the extreme northern coast of Siberia, taken off, after several months' sojourn, by a New Bedford bark; distributed among the fleet abandoned in the Arctic and finally arriving at Honolulu in the wrecks of the latter vessels. Their Siberian experience is thus related:

On arriving at the village, the inhabitants of which, though at first surprised at their sudden appearance, treated us with great kindness, giving us skin clothing in exchange for our ice-covered garments, and furnishing us as a great prize every tew of them ever having seen a white man before, with the best meal they could prepare, some raw walrus in a state of semi putrefaction, which in that State, being considered a great luxury among them, created no small demand for at our expense. The gale decreasing, it fell a calm, consequently the whole country was frozen over thus covering all that remained of our ill-fated ship, at the same time shutting off all hopes of saving any provisions, and to make matters worse, wood being unobtainable in this desolate land, the prospect of a long and severe winter, with the want of fuel, either for culinary purposes or for warmth, which, comforts are quite unknown to this benighted race.

It was a long time before we could partake of any of their food, which is served up under such revolting circumstances that decency forbids a minute description; but as the proverb says, "Hunger is the best sauce," we had to overcome our scruples, and after a few weeks could eat our meat with any of them.

Having come to the conclusion that exercise was the only means of preserving health, we used to provide the houses with fresh water ice (for which we had to take long journeys), which being pounded up with oil, is eaten with great gusto by the natives. We also performed long journeys to the adjacent villages (during which one more of our number had to succumb to the rigorous climate), at one of which, we were received by the inhabitants with great hospitality, and after a sumptuous meal (consisting of boiled walrus meat) upon a floor covered with the skins of the animal, we were treated to a native dance, which consisted in the most extraordinary contortions of the body, and the most unearthly howling that can be imagined, accompanied by the beating of a tambourine, which is made of a piece of ice on its back, I was looked upon as a perfect Adonis in comparison.

The monotony of our winter life was only relieved by sleigh-racing. In the spring, however, we unfortunate lost a number with the natives after polar bears, seals, etc., when we frequently met with the natives of the American or eastern shore. They speak an entirely different dialect from those on the Asiatic side, and seemed a much more savage race of people.

The coast of North Siberia presents a very barren and rugged aspect, being utterly devoid of all vegetation with the exception of a few hardy herbs and mosses, which grow with rapidity during the short summer months. The interior, however, very flat, and only diversified by large rivers, winding through this desolate waste of which it is composed, which in summer are well stocked with fish and water fowl, numbers of which migrate to these barren regions during this season.

The natives of the Asiatic side of the Arctic ocean, on which we were wrecked, are a mixed race, supposed to originate from a blending of the Esquimaux and Tartar races. They are of a medium height, and uncommonly stout in proportion to their stature. Some have a dash of the Esquimaux upper cast, approach nearer the European features and complexion, but the majority of the men are corrupted from the savage custom of tattooing, these of the women are not so, some of them would not look amiss with the rude devices about their face and arms.

They seldom engage in any quarrels among themselves, unless when under the influence of rum, any misdemeanor committed by them during that time is freely forgiven after the permicious effects of the liquor have passed off. Such is their immoderate love of the nauseous beverage, that cases of lofty reason are to be seen, a few months old, engaged in the most Christian accomplishment of chewing.

In the summer months they live in huts made of walrus hide, inside of which is a small square box constructed of deer skins, which is used as a dining, sitting and bedroom, irrespective of sexes, the only apparent cumbuler of a stone hollowed, by which is placed small pieces of lumber, and having moss as a substitute for wick (which they ignite by friction, after rubbing two pieces of hard wood together), and this is their only lamp. On entering this apartment, they all unclothe, taking care to lay the clothes they have been wearing on the bench immediately next to the entrance, to which rules we were obliged to conform, although at first repugnant to our feelings.

In winter they live in holes excavated in the mountain side, which, by being much warmer and cooler than their summer habitations, as they only lay skins on the ground, are about to sleep. The only daylight is admitted through holes cut in the rock, which in some instances ice is used in lieu of glass. Although the natives are devoid of any clothing, we would hardly keep ourselves warm with our clothes on in the mountain dwellings.

The women are employed during the summer months gathering grass, which they use, when dry, in their necessaries; also some bitter herbs for medicinal purposes, and oil in great quantities, while the men, during that season, are employed in pursuing the walrus and walrus in canoes. These are formed of walrus hide, stretched on poles, and being very light and manageable, they manage with great dexterity. In killing a whale, which occasionally makes its appearance near the land, the canoe glide so noiselessly through the water (and the whale being very slothful), the first notice of which is given to the latter by placing before us some raw walrus in a state of semi putrefaction, which in that State, being considered a great luxury among them, created no small demand for at our rejecting it. The gale decreasing, it fell a calm, consequently the whole country was frozen over thus covering all that remained of our ill-fated ship, at the same time shutting off all hopes of saving any provisions, and to make matters worse, wood being unobtainable in this desolate land, the prospect of a long and severe winter, with the want of fuel, either for culinary purposes or for warmth, which, comforts are quite unknown to this benighted race.

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